CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL XVII.

——— il me semble qu'un des plus grands charmes de la Botanique est, apres celui de voir par soi-même, celui de verifier ce qu'ont vu les autres; donner sur le temoignage de mes propres yeux mon assentiment aux observations fines et justes d'un auteur me paroit une veritable jouissance; au lieu que quand je ne trouve pas ce qu'il dit je suis toujours en inquiétude si ce n'est pas moi qui voit mal.

ROUSSEAU parlant de la synonymie.

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IXIA SECUNDA. ONE-RANKED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *secunda*; foliis nudis, scapo lanugine perminuta densissima vestito, rachide perarcuatim flexuosa, floribus secundis tubo brevi, antheris stigmatibus subjectis. *G.*

IXIA *secunda. Thunb. Diss. n.* 7. (e cujus synonymis eliminandæ IXIA *flexuosa*, L. IXIA *scillaris*, L. & IXIA *secunda, De la Roche) prod.* 9. *Berg. fl. cap.* 6. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 277. *coll.* 4. 180. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 197. (rejecto una cum supradictis a Thunbergio citatis, item synonymo *Houtt Linn. Pst. syst.*)

IXIA *pusilla. Bot. Rep. tab.* 245.

Bulb oblong, ovate, pointed, about the size of a pea, covered with a shell-like smooth dark brown tunic, often with several, according to the age of the plant, the one over the other imbricated downwards, far and regularly cleft from their bases upwards, segments subulate. Leaves radical two, cauline 1—2, narrow, linear-ensiform, stiffish, sheathing at the base, streaked, midrib very prominent. Stem 4—8 inches high, finely velvetted with short thickset villi; has generally one or two axillary branches. Flowers on the main spike 1—6, one-ranked, issuing from the alternate bends only, upright, scentless. Rachis reclined with the curvatures deeply bowed, alternate ones longest, a characteristic very conspicuous in indigenous many-flowered specimens. Limb rotately patent, segments oval, acute, equal, flat. Filaments shorter than the anthers, which last are beneath the subrevolute stigmas.

The

The above-mentioned curvature of the joints of the Rachis probably ſuggeſted to THUNBERG the poſſibility of its being LINNÆUS's IXIA *flexuoſa*, which is however a very diſtinct ſpecies. Found at the Cape, on the Groene Kloof, and Roode Sand Hills, and alſo in ſome ſandy ſpots in Swartland. Forms with IXIA *ramoſa* (*ſcillaris*, Thunb.) IXIA *hirta*, IXIA *Rochenſis*, and IXIA *ſetacea*, a very diſtinct ſection in this genus, agreeing in bulb and general habit of the leaves and flowers. Is as yet a very rare plant amongſt us. Our figure was taken at the garden of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT. G.

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo Crescent Nov 1 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

IXIA ROCHENSIS (α.) PLAID IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *Rochenſis;* caule foliiſque nudis, ſpatha ſubventricoſo-ovali faucem cum tubo æquante, laciniis lanceolatis foveola melliflua baſi inſculptis, piſtillo corollam fere æquante. *G.*

(α) *Palmaris,* non ramoſa, 1—2 flora, foliis ſubulatis anguſtioribus, limbo radiatim patente. *G.*

IXIA *azurea. Herb. Bankſ.* exemplarium capenſe.

(β) *Spithamæa,* ramoſa multiflora, foliis linearibus, floribus ſpicato-ſecundis, rachidis flexubus arcuatis, corolla campanulato-patente. *E ſpecimine ſicco. An laciniæ foveolato-inſculptæ, necne indeque ſpecies diſtincta?* G.

IXIA *violacea. Herb. Bankſ.* exemplarium capenſe.

IXIA *ſecunda de la Roche, diſſ.* 17. *Houtt. Linn. Pſl. Syſt.* 11. *p.* 40. *t.* 78. *fig.* 1.

Bulbs preciſely as in IXIA *ſecunda.* Leaves firm, ſtreaked, ſheathing at the baſe. Flowers upright. Spathe large, ſtriated, convolute-oval. Anthers ſmall, ſagittate-ovate: filaments erect, upwards ſlightly patent. Piſtil nearly equal to the limb: ſtigmas recurved over the anthers. Variety (β) we have only ſeen in a dried ſtate, by which we could not aſcertain whether it poſſeſſed the ſmall nectareous excavation at the baſe of each ſegment ſo remarkable in (α), and conſequently are uncertain whether it ought to be conſidered as a mere variety or a diſtinct ſpecies. Flowers in May.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare and beautiful little plant was taken from a ſpecimen kindly communicated by R. SALISBURY, Eſq. by whom the bulbs were received from the Cape.

We have given a trivial name in remembrance of Dr. DANIEL DE LA ROCHE, author of a ſmall tract, entitled, "*Specimen inaugurale ſiſtens deſcriptiones plantarum aliquot* "*novarum, Lugd. Bat.* 1766," confined to this natural order, of which he has deſcribed many Cape ſpecies with great minuteneſs, chiefly from the herbariums of the Dutch, and has added five good plates of ſuch as he ſaw flower in the gardens of Holland. *G.*

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

IXIA CRISPA. CURLED-LEAVED IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *criſpa;* foliis undulato-criſpis, floribus remotis, antheris breviſſimis ſubdidymis extrorſum deflexis, ſtigmatibus tubum uſque diſcretis reflexo-patentibus antheris ſubjectis. *G.*

IXIA *criſpa. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 8. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 91. *Hort. Kew. add. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199.

IXIA *undulata. Burm. prod. cap.* 1. *Saliſb. prod. Hort.* 37. *n.* 20.

Bulb ſomewhat oblong, attenuated upwards, covered with a ſoft reticulated fibrous tunic. Leaves ſix, linear, elegantly waved, twice ſhorter than the ſtem. Spathe membranous, ſubpellucid, about the length of the tube, which is very ſlender and ſeveral times ſhorter than the ſegments of the corolla, outer valve three-toothed, inner two-toothed. Flowers 3—4 ſegments obovate, blunt, patent. Said by THUNBERG to vary with white and blue flowers. The anthers are very ſlightly attached to the apex of the filaments by their baſes.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape, on the Roode Sand Hills, and near Picketberg.

Introduced into Kew Gardens, 1787, by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in June. Scentleſs.

This rare and beautiful Ixia, ſo remarkable for its foliage, was obligingly communicated to us by R. SALISBURY, Eſq. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Nov 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp.

WATSONIA IRIDIFOLIA, *var.* β. FULGENS.
SCARLET FLAG-LEAVED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *iridifolia;* corolla refracta: tubo erecto ſpatham ſuperante laciniis æquali: laciniis obliquatim patentiſſimis obſolete bilabiatis ovali-oblongis ſubacutis fauci æqualibus. G.

(α) *cinerea;* foliis cinereo-virentibus; corolla obſolete & triſte incarnata. G.

GLADIOLUS *iridifolius. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 234. (excluſa VARIETATE *ſpecioſa floribus roſeis* tabulæ 235. que ſpecies certe diſpar, nempe WATSONIA *roſea, Herb. Bankſ.) coll.* 4. 151. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 215. depulſo GLADIOLI *cardinalis* ſynonymo.

(β) *fulgens;* foliis ſaturato-virentibus lucidulis, corolla fulgenter coccinea. G.

ANTHOLYZA *fulgens. Bot. Rep. tab.* 192.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus* (γ) floribus ſanguineis. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 20.

Bulb compreſſed, generally reniform. Radical leaves 4—7, enſiform, attenuated at each end, ſmooth, ſhining, ſlightly edged, equitant at the baſe, midrib prominent, cauline ones conduplicate, gradually ſhorter. Stem 2—3 times longer than the leaves, ſubligneous, ſtrict, round, from 3 to 6 feet high, with ſeveral upright branches all ſpike-bearing. Spikes looſe, primary one 10—20 flowered, flowers ſpringing from oppoſite ſides, when fully expanded inclining to the ſame front; colour

bright

bright ſcarlet; ſcent none. Spathes green below, ſphacelate and red upwards, ſhorter than the tube, which is about the length of the faux and that again of the limb; ſegments obliquely patent or ſubbilabiate (upper ſegment not ſtretched horizontally forward as in WATSONIA *meriana*, No. 418) nearly equal, oval-oblong, narrowed at their baſes, ſubacute, alternate ones rather more ſo. Parts of fructification prominent, nearly equal to the corolla, equal among themſelves. Anthers dark violet. The talleſt of the genus yet known to us. Blows freely towards the end of Summer, with a ſucceſſion of bloom for a month or longer. Seeds and produces offsets in abundance. Requires a largiſh and very deep pot, light earth, and plenty of water after it has ſhewn the flowering ſtem.

A native of the Cape, and now common in moſt of the nurſeries about town; as well as the variety (α) which, however, is a much leſs deſirable plant, on account of the dullneſs of its colour. Var. (α) is known among the nurſerymen by the name of ANTHOLYZA *cinerea*, as (β) is by that of ANTHOLYZA *fulgens*; they agree with each other in every thing but in the colours of corolla and leaf. JACQUIN, in his *Icones plant. rar.* has united as varieties two very diſtinct ſpecies, viz. the var. (α) of the preſent ſpecies, figured in his 234th plate, and the WATSONIA *roſea*, *Herb. Bankſ.* (THUNBERG's var. (δ) of GLADIOLUS *marginatus*) in his 235th plate. Of the laſt we have never been able to procure a living ſpecimen, nor have we traced it to any Engliſh collection as yet. Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.e Geo. Crescent Minories. 1 June 1806.

WATSONIA BREVIFOLIA. SHORT-LEAVED WATSONIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *brevifolia;* foliis humilioribus oblongiuſculis lucidis, tubo fauce limboque longitudine paribus, laciniis regulari-patentibus: intimis latioribus, ſtaminibus reſupinato-declinatis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *caryophylleus. Houtt. Linn. Pſt. Syſt.* 11. 77. *t.* 79. *f.* 3.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus, var.* β. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 20?

ANTHOLYZA *ſpicata. Bot. Rep. tab.* 56. *ejus Recenſ.* 24. *app.* 41.

Bulb as uſual in the genus. Leaves 4, oblong, enſiform, diſtich, very ſhort, ſmooth and ſhining, mucronate, with a filiform cartilaginous edging. Stem ſtraight, branched, from 6 inches to a foot high. Spathe green, broad, upright, conduplicate, ſtem-embracing, at the end truncately ſubacute, ſphacelate, and coloured. Corolla recurved, regular, patent: faux narrow-turbinate. Segments nearly obovate, ſhortly pointed, inner ones almoſt twice the broadeſt, flat, outer laterally ſubrevolute. Parts of fructification declined, aſſurgent. Segments of the ſtigmas ſhort revolute, extending rather beyond the anthers. Corolla micaceous, glittering very much in the ſun, its colour not to be repreſented by art. Flowers about May. Scentleſs.

Imported from the Cape of Good Hope by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurſerymen, at Hammerſmith. Is ſtill a rare plant, but propagates with the uſual facility of the genus.

We have never yet ſeen an indigenous ſpecimen in any Herbarium. *G.*

N°602

E Smeeds del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent.

GLADIOLUS ANGUSTUS. NARROW-LEAVED CORNFLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *anguſtus ;* foliis gramineis anguſtis linearibus unicoſtatis, floribus ſecundis erectis: tubo ſpatha limbo longiore: laciniis ſupremis latioribus lanceolato-ovalibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *anguſtus. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Mill. ic.* 142. *f.* 2. *Roy. lugb.* 19. *Hort. Cliff.* 20. *tab.* 6. *Burm. prod.* 2. *Herb. Gronov. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 65. *Jacq. coll.* 4. 154. *ic. rar.* 2. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 111. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 218. excluſo Thunbergii ſynonymo.

GLADIOLUS *triſtis*, var. p. *cordatus.* Corollis albo-incarnatis macula cordata foliis planioribus. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 13.

GLADIOLUS *africanus*, folio gramineo, floribus carneis maculam rhomboideam purpuream inſcriptis uno verſu poſitis. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 2. 127. *n.* 5.

Leaves narrow, upright, ſhorter than ſtem, with a ſingle prominent midrib. Stem flexuoſe, reclined upwards, from a foot to two feet high. Flowers 3—5, about four inches long, ſtraight, narrow, funnel-formed, one-ranked, ſcentleſs. Upper ſegments broader, middle one broadeſt, lower ones rather narrower; all flat and ſomewhat patent. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. A native of the Cape, and ſeems to have been

one

one of the firſt denizens of Europe in this family. Has been confounded with the GLADIOLUS *auguſtus* of THUNBERG. Is cloſely allied to a ſpecies that we have never yet met with in any collection, though cultivated by MILLER, viz. the GLADIOLUS *involutus* of DE LA ROCHE, and figured by MILLER, *tab.* 236. *fig.* 1.—probably no longer exiſting in this country.

The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken flowered in unuſual perfection at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, in the month of June. Propagates with the greateſt facility both by ſeed and offsets, and is one of the commoneſt, though ſeldom ſeen to flower ſo perfectly as the preſent ſpecimen, except from recently imported bulbs. G.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis. Stamford Crescent Nov.1 1802 E. Conner sculp.

POTHOS CANNÆFOLIA. SWEET-SCENTED POTHOS.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA (GYNANDRIA. *L.*)

Generic Character.

Spatha. *Spadix* simplex tectus. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* disperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTHOS *cannæfolia*; foliis ellipticis venosis: venis simplicibus parallelis. *Dryander MSS.*
POTHOS *odorata.* Anderson.

A native of the West-India Islands, and consequently with us an inhabitant of the stove, where it is an ornament worthy of culture, its foliage being of a lively green and its flowers diffusing an agreeable odour, especially in the evening, a property very contrary to that of many of the tribe: it has the additional recommendation of taking up but little room. The spathe, which is at first white on the inner surface, but changes to green after the flowers decay, adds much to the beauty of the flower.

The excellent specific character by Dr. DRYANDER, short as it is, fully distinguishes it from every known species of Pothos: indeed the name itself will at all times denote the plant, on which account we have adopted it in preference to that of *odorata*, under which it was sent by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, superintendant of the Botanic Garden at the Island of St. Vincent's, to Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, at whose collection it flowered in great perfection last June, when our drawing was taken.

Introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by the same gentleman, in the year 1789, and a specimen which flowered there in the month of April 1790, is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium.

Seems to thrive best when plunged into the bark pit, and apparently may be increased by offsets from the root.

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JATROPHA PANDURÆFOLIA. FIDDLE-LEAVED PHYSIC-NUT.

Class and Order.

MONÆCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* (fæpius) 0. *Cor.* 1-petala infundibuliformis. *Stam.* 10. alterna breviora.

FEM. *Cal.* (fæpius) 0. *Cor.* 5-petala patens. *Styli* 3. bifidi. *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JATROPHA *panduræfolia*; foliis ſimplicibus panduræformibus acuminatis baſi ſpinuloſo-dentatis, fructibus cernuis ſubrotundis.

JATROPHA imperialis Petropolitana. *Fraſeri.*

Both the male and female flowers are furniſhed with a calyx, which in the latter is divided to the baſe and perſiſtent; in the male the laciniæ are ſhorter and divided only half way. In both the corolla appears to be pentapetalous, but more decidedly ſo in the female flower; in the male the calyx adheres ſo cloſely to the corolla as to reſiſt its ſeparation and render it difficult to decide whether it be monopetalous or polypetalous. The flowers grow in an umbellated dichotomous panicle on long terminal peduncles. The pedicle in the centre of the dichotomy always bears a female flower, the ſide branches all male. The latter are of courſe much the moſt numerous. The female flowers are firſt expanded and of ſhort duration; ſo that at firſt theſe appear to be all female and afterwards all male, both ſexes ſeldom appearing at the ſame time. The fecundation of the germen muſt therefore depend upon its receiving the pollen from other plants, or at leaſt from the flowers of different branches, and not from thoſe neareſt it. Flowers and fruit exiſt frequently at the ſame time, the former erect, the

the latter cernuous. Seed-veſſel nearly round, ſmooth, three-celled, with one oblong large ſeed in each cell. Leaves apt to vary in form, but in general broadeſt towards the point, which is acuminate, contracted in the middle, and rounded at the baſe*, where it is beſet with a few unequal ſubſpineſcent teeth, apt in luxuriant growth to become auriculated proceſſes, as in our figure: the margin is reflected. The beautiful coloured variegation of the under ſurface is not conſtant, diſappearing if the air has not free acceſs to it. The whole plant abounds with a ſemipellucid milky fluid.

It is a very ornamental ſhrub, flowering through the greateſt part of the year, and appears not to be tender, ſucceeding beſt, according to Mr. FRASER, with very little artificial heat. Is a faſt grower, and eaſily propagated by laying down the branches. Introduced by Mr. J. FRASER, Nurſeryman, Sloane-Square, who brought it from the Iſland of Cuba, on his return from his laſt voyage to North-America.

JACQUIN deſcribes two ſpecies of Jatropha, which appear to have conſiderable affinity with this, both with ſcarlet flowers, his *haſtata* and *integerrima*, the firſt of which he ſaw in the gardens at St. Domingo, but of Eaſt-Indian origin, the other in the gardens at the Havannah.

* This form of leaf LINNÆUS has called *panduræforme*, and the term, having been defined, is well underſtood by Botaniſts, and may therefore be retained, notwithſtanding the *Pandura* of the ancients appears to have been a wind-inſtrument, bearing no reſemblance to the modern violin.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Dec. 1. 1802

ARISTEA CAPITATA. TALLEST ARISTEA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. regularis hexapetaloideo-6-partita rotata. *Stam.* divergentia. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* ſimplex infundibuliforme hians ore ſubintegro vel trifido. *Capſ.* oblonga trigone priſmatica angulis compreſſis faciebus concavis. *Sem.* quolibet loculo plura lateraliter compreſſa. *G.*

OBS. Radix fibroſa. Folia perennia enſata vel graminea diſtichodivergentia plurima, nervo nullo præcipuo, (ſemperne?) baſi equitantia. Caulis centralis annuus ſæpius ramoſus. Flores faſciculati pedicellati, ſinguli bractea ſpathacea diſtincti, faſces ſæpe pedunculati, iidemque aut ſimplices pauciflori ab involucro ſpathaceo herbaceo conduplicatim collecti, aut capitati (ſubinde etiam compoſito-capitati) multiflori involucris et involucellis membranaceis ſcarioſis laxius cincti. Corolla emarcida in columellam perſiſtentem ſpiraliter contorta. Stamina adſcendentia vel aſſurgentia. Semina ſæpius contactu truncata. Genus in vivo parcius recognitum hinc caracter eſſentialis vix in toto definite ſtabiliendus. Huc tuto tamen convocentur ARISTEA *cyanea, Soland. et Bot. Mag.* MORÆA *ſpiralis, Thunb. et Bot. Mag.* MORÆA *melaleuca et* MORÆA *puſilla, Thunb.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *capitata*; foliis rigidiuſculis multiſtriatulis, caule ſubalato-tereti ſtricto, floribus faſciculato- et compoſito-capitatis: capitulis multifloris ſpicatim diſpoſitis, ſpathis integris acutis. *G.*

MORÆA *cærulea. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 15. *tab.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 243.

GLADIOLUS *capitatus. Sp. Pl. Holm.* 37. *Sp. Pl.* 53. *Burm. prod. ſt. cap.* 2. *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 86. *Gmel. S. N.* 112. *Houtt. Linn. Pſt. Syſt.* 11. *p.* 62.

IXIA *thyrſiflora* caule polyſtachio, ſpicis alternis cauli approximatis: germinibus in ſpathis pedunculatis. *De la Roche Diſſ. p.* 20. (Synonymum hactenus IXIÆ *erectæ* male adſcriptum.) *Burm. prod. ſt. cap.* 1. *Houtt. Linn. Pſt. Syſt.* 11. 39.

ARISTEA *major. Bot. Rep. tab.* 160.

A genus

A genus founded by Dr. Solander, in the Hortus Kewenſis, on the only ſpecies then cultivated amongſt us, viz. Aristea *cyanea*.

The preſent ſpecies is large and ornamental, with a ſtem from two to four feet high, nearly twice the length of the leaves, round, ſomewhat winged by the alternate decurrent cauline leaves, upright, ſubligneſcent. Leaves linear, enſiform, ſtiffiſh, finely ſtriated without any prominent riblike nerve, poliſhed, dark green. Spathes and involucres membranous, ſcarioſe, acute. Segments of the corolla obovate, equal. Produces abundance of ſeed, of which there are two or three in each cell, and by which it is eaſily propagated, as alſo by the offsets or ſuckers which it throws up, but not in any great abundance. Is now pretty common in our gardens. A great number of very fine plants were raiſed two years ago at the Botanic Garden at Brompton from Cape ſeeds.

Found by Thunberg on the hills between Hottentiqua's-Land and Langekloof, as likewiſe (but not plentifully) round Cape Town, flowering in our autumnal months.

Two ſpecies of this genus have already been figured in this work, viz. *cyanea* and *ſpiralis*, the latter under the generic name of Moræa; but its ſpecies, as well as thoſe of Dilatris, Wachendorfia, and Moræa, are far from being ſo common in our gardens as thoſe of Ixia, Gladiolus, Watsonia, Tritonia, Sparaxis, and Babiana, though of equally eaſy culture, and of at leaſt equal if not ſuperior beauty; we have never yet been able to find the leaſt traces of Witsenia, their cloſe ally, having been introduced into any European garden, although Cape ſpecimens of three or four of its ſpecies are not ſtrangers to our herbariums. Our figure was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. Grimwood and Wykes, Kenſington, with whom it was raiſed from Cape ſeeds received ſome years back. Flowers in Auguſt. Scentleſs. G.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by I. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp

LAPEYROUSIA JUNCEA. CUT-LEAVED LAPEYROUSIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 595.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAPEYROUSIA *juncea*; foliis inferne intus exciſis: exterioribus oblongo-ovatis: interioribus acuminatis, ſpatha breviſſima, laciniis tubo paruin brevioribus ſubirregularibus, capſula tuberculato-ſcabra. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *junceus. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 18. *Linn. Suppl.* 94. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 112. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

IXIA *exciſa* var. prior. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 207. (excluſo Thunbergii ſynonimo.) Pars prior obſervationis huc; ſecunda vero ad IXIAM *exciſam Bot. Mag.* 584 refert.

IXIA *ſpicata. Burm. Flor. Cap. prod.?*

GLADIOLUS *amabilis. Saliſb. prod. Hort.* 4.

GLADIOLUS *polyſtachius. Bot. Rep.* 66. *ejus Recenſ.* IXIA *exciſa.*

OBS. *Vix hujus generis genuina ſpecies?* G.

Bulb ovate, largiſh: tunic fibrous, ſoft. Leaves iſſue obliquely from the earth, continue nearly horizontal while young, and afterwards become more upright, in number 4—8, half the length of the ſtem, ſmooth, ſometimes ſlighty undulate, with a deep clear exciſion on their inner ſide nearly to the midrib and for half their length or farther: inner ones lanceolate-enſiform, gradually narrower, nerves not prominent. Stem from three inches to two feet high: branches 3—4, patent, round like

the

the ſtem, often ſubdivided with leafy bracteſ at their baſes. Flowers 4—9, hypocrateriform, upright. Spathes very ſhort, outer valve ovate, blunt, convolute, browniſh livid green; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, ſeveral times longer than the ſpathe and ſomewhat exceeding the limb, the ſegments of which are rather irregularly diſpoſed and cuneate-ſpatulate. Anthers above the mouth of the faux, ſubparallel, accumbent, nearly the length of the ſtigmas. Capſule ovate-round, rough with ſmall thickſet glandular protuberances. Seeds like thoſe of muſtard.

This was the plant we had in view when, in the article of IXIA *ſcillaris*, we ſaid the leaves of that ſpecies reſembled thoſe of IXIA *exciſa*. THUNBERG deſcribes the flowers as cæruleſcent, LINNÆUS the younger as violet-coloured, both which appearances they aſſume in a dried ſtate, the more expanded flowers inclining to violet, the leſs expanded ones to blue; the latter ſeems to have ranked ſpecimens of the ſame ſpecies under two very diſtinct ones, and to have made this a variety of IXIA *exciſa* as well as a different ſpecies under the name of GLADIOLUS *junceus*.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, in Langekloof. Propagates abundantly both by ſeed and offſets; continues long in bloom. Scentleſs. Flowers in May. Is now very common.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the greenhouſe of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, at Kenſington, who have been long in poſſeſſion of it, having received it by the way of Holland. G.

Sydd Edwards del Pub.d by W.m Curtis 3.d Cres.t Crescent Jan.y 1 1802 F.Sansom sculp.t

IXIA MONADELPHA. MONADELPHOUS IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 549.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *monadelpha ;* ſpatha brevi, tubo ſtrictiuſculo, laciniis lanceolato-ovalibus radiatim patentibus, filamento cuniculato-trigono antheras fere æquante. *G.*

IXIA *monadelpha. De la Roche deſcr. pl. nov.* 10. *p.* 22. *Houtt. Linn. Pſt. Syſt.* 11. 43.

IXIA *columnaris. Saliſb. prod. Hort.* 36. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 203, 211, 213, 250.

Bulb flattiſh. Stem from eight inches to a foot, ſometimes branched. Leaves 3—4 generally ſpirally rolled or circinate on their firſt emerſion and for ſome time afterwards, narrow, graſs-like. Flowers 5—10, of a firm ſubſtance, varying in colour from blueiſh purple to purple, yellow, &c. often variegated, and generally having a large round ſtain at the baſe more or leſs obſolete and of various tints. Stigmas recurved, never above the anthers. Scentleſs. Nearly allied to IXIA *maculata*. Flowers in April.

Our figure was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who received the roots from Holland. *G.*

Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1802 F. Sansom sculp

WATSONIA MARGINATA. LONG-SPIKED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *marginata;* foliis margine craſſa, ſpica ex adpreſſis ſpiculis confluenter continuis elongata, limbo regulari, fauce brevi intus ſexdentata, ſtaminibus erectis trifariam ſpectantibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *marginatus. Thunb. Diſſ.* 20. *var.* (α). *prod.* 8. *Suppl.* 95. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 86. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217. (excluſo ANTH. *caryophylleæ* ſyn.) *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIA *marginata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Herman.* 4. *fol.* 35. Specimen a Linnæo ſubſcriptum.

Bulb compreſſed, ſubreniform. Leaves lanceolate, ſubcoriaceous, nerved, far ſhorter than the ſtem, edged with a very thick browniſh cartilage. Stem round, ſtrict, woody at the baſe, gracileſcent upwards, adpreſſedly polyſtachious, 3—4 feet high. Spike lengthened by the adpreſſedly confluent ſpikelets. Flowers numerous, cloſe ſet, diſtichly ſubimbricate, diffuſing a kernelly ſmell ſomething reſembling that of HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum.* Spathes green at the baſe, ſphacelate upwards. Corolla ſalver-ſhaped, nodding: tube recurved: faux twice ſhorter than the tube, cyathiform-turbinate, armed with ſix lamellous appendicles on the inſide alternating with the ſtamens. Segments elliptic: interior ones ſomewhat broadeſt. Filaments ſemicolumnar upright, anthers ſagittate, yellow, ſurrounding the ſtyle (not parallel).

THUNBERG

THUNBERG enumerates four varieties, diſtinguiſhing them by their colours only; (α) white, (β) pale red, (γ) blood-coloured, (δ) purple; theſe we deem to be the following diſtinct ſpecies, viz. (α) our preſent plant, (β) WATSONIA *brevifolia*, (γ) WATSONIA *iridifolia*, β. (δ) WATSONIA *roſea*. He adds, that he found them at the Cape of Good Hope, on the ſummits of the Table and other high mountains, and on hills below the mountains from Cape Town to Houteniqua's-Land, growing among the graſs in ſuch abundance that whole hills appeared as if covered with a beautiful ſcarlet carpet.

Introduced into Kew Garden, by Mr. MASSON in 1774. A ſure blower about July or Auguſt, requiring a very deep pot. Propagates rapidly by ſeeds and offsets, and is now one of the commoneſt of its tribe, known among the nurſerymen under the name of IXIA *ſceptrum*. Owing to the intimate union of the ſpikelets with the main ſpike it appears as if it began to flower at the middle; but, on examination, will be found to begin at the baſe of the primary ſpike, as is uſual with its congeners. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. Dec. 1 1802. E. Sansom sculp.

TRITONIA MINIATA. LATE-FLOWERING TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.*

Spatha bivalvis ſcarioſa. *Corollæ* baſis tubuloſa: faux turbinata: limbus ſexpartitus: laciniæ unguiculatæ. *Stam.* inclinata (nunquam erecta) filamenta curva. *Stigm.* 3, recurvopatentia. *Capſ.* ovato rotunda. *Sem.* numeroſa globoſa.

OBS. *Vide Num.* 581.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *miniata*; caule patenter polyſtachio, foliis longe acuminatis, ſpatha tubo æquali, limbo regulari deorſum opaco: lacinia nulla gibba, ſtaminibus piſtillo paribus. *G.*

IXIA *miniata. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 1. *p.* 10. *tab.* 24.

Leaves ſix, enſiform, far acuminate, nerved, ſubfalcate, upright. Stem from a foot to a foot and half high, 5—6 branched and even branchletted, elaſtic, upright. Spathe ſcarioſe, blunt, ſtriated, the length of the tube. Flowers micaceous Scentleſs. Limb regular, equal, funnel-formed, patent, longer than the faux and tube together. Segments obovate, rounded, not hyaline at their baſes, nor any of them gibbous. Parts of fructification declined, aſſurgent. Piſtil equal to the ſtamens, twice ſhorter than the limb. The moſt robuſt and tall of its family yet known to us. Flowers in Auguſt. The reverſed poſition of the organs of fructification in this tribe always preſuppoſes that of the corolla, and is perhaps generally the conſequence of the reclined poſition of the rachis, which changes the direction of the flower, in relation to the ſun, from that which it would have had if it had remained upright, as this inverſion is generally obſerved in thoſe that have ſuch reclined or bent rachis, and ſeldom or ever in thoſe that have the ſame upright; we have ſeen it take place in ſome ſpecimens of GLADIOLUS where the rachis has been reclined, and not in others of the ſame ſpecies where this was not ſo; but in WATSONIA *brevifolia*, where the rachis is quite upright this inverſion does nevertheleſs take place. *G.*

* Ad N. 581 lin. 6. poſt *corollæ* adde baſis tubuloſa.

N.° 610

Drawn by Edwards sculp. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Blackfriars Road, 1 Dec. 1806.

GLADIOLUS FLORIBUNDUS. LARGE-FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *floribundus* folio extimo falcato longiore, floribus erectis: tubo ſpatham æquante: limbo turbinato-campanulato: laciniis conformibus parum inæqualibus planis ſumma majore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *floribundus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 254. *coll.* 4. 162. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *grandiflorus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 118. *ejus Recenſ.*

GLADIOLUS *floribundus.*

OBS. Hujus et aliarum generis ſpecierum corollæ laciniæ de priſtinis lanceolatis, dum in horto diutius colantur, lineari-oblongæ et mucronulato-retuſæ evadunt lateribus ſurſum luxurioſe dilatatis apice immutato. *G.*

Bulb ovate, as big as a pigeon's egg. Leaves enſiform, ſtrongly and many nerved, ſtiffiſh, outer one broadeſt, longeſt, and generally ſubfalcate, with a filiform cartilaginous edge nearly the length of the ſtem, the reſt upright. Stem about a foot high, flexuoſe, flower-bearing nearly from its baſe, whence JACQUIN's name. Flowers 4—6, upright, large. Spathes about two inches long, equal to the tube which is ſtraight. Stamens ſcarcely longer than the faux. Anthers dark violet. Stigmas ſomewhat higher. The ſegments vary from dirty white, with a broad livid-purple longitudinal fillet, to bright fleſh colour with a broad lively red fillet. Flowers in May. Scentleſs. A free blower, very ornamental, and propagates with eaſe from both ſeed and offsets.

Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

Sold. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 18[illegible] J. Sansom sculp.

EPIDENDRUM ELONGATUM. LONG-STALKED EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*; caule erecto superne nudo, foliis oblongis acutis, floribus spicatis, nectario tripartito expanso serrato erecto.

EPIDENDRUM *elongatum*. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 604. *collect. vol.* 3. *p.* 260.

EPIDENDRUM *secundum*. *Herb. Banks.*

As the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* of JACQUIN has not yet been seen by us, we cannot clear up the difficulties which have hitherto attended this species. We are however inclined to regard the EPIDENDRUM *elongatum* and *secundum* of JACQUIN, and the *fuscatum* of SMITH, as three distinct species. Our plant is undoubtedly the first of these; differing in no respect from JACQUIN's figure, except in the colour of the flower, which with him is more resembling red-lead. The flowers are not secund, the leaves not emarginate nor of a dark purple red as in *secundum*; and the serrated nectarium seems sufficient to distinguish it from both the other species. If the EPIDENDRUM *secundum* described by SOLANDER be not different from either, we suspect that it belongs to this, as does undoubtedly the specimen so named in the Bankian Herbarium.

Our drawing was taken at E. I. A. WOODFORD's, Esq. Vauxhall, in May last, from which time it continued in flower during nearly the whole of the Summer. Native of the West-Indies. Requires the same treatment as the rest of the genus.

Ed.d Bauer del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, Stockwell, Lambeth, June 1.1827. F. Cousen sculp.

ERICA METULÆFLORA. NINE-PIN HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-loculares.

Specific Character.

ERICA *metulæflora*; antheris muticis incluſis, corollis ſubventricoſo-cylindricis, nudis, foliis quinis decemfariis ſubulatis ciliato-ſpinuloſis, floribus umbellatis terminalibus.

The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken was about two feet high. Branches few, ſtrict. Leaves many, thick ſet, quinate, alternating in each whorl with thoſe above and below, and thus ſtanding in ten tolerable even rows when viewed from above downwards; they are ſucculent, ſubulate, mucronate, ſulcate underneath, ciliated at the edges with ſhort very ſtiff ſubpungent hairs, ſhort, very patent, longer in the midddle of the branch than at either end. Petioles very ſhort, adpreſſed. Peduncles terminal, umbellate, ſuberect, with two coloured bractes near the calyx and one green below the middle. Calyx ovate-acuminate, hairy, five times ſhorter than corolla. Corolla ſmooth, minutely ſtriated, cylindrical but ſomewhat ſwelling in the middle. Faux gaping. Segments of the limb roundiſh, very entire, patent. Anthers encloſed, bifid, divaricate: baſe rounded, ſpurleſs. Germen turbinate, hairy. Stigma ſubgloboſe, encloſed.

It is related to ERICA *cerinthoides* of LINNÆUS (*crinifolia* of SALISBURY) but differs in many eſſential points, particular in that the umbels are not nodding, the corolla not hairy nor viſcous, the leaves ſhorter, more ſucculent, and much more ſhortly haired.

For this very handſome Erica, which we conſider as entirely new, we are indebted to Mr. BARR, Nurſeryman at Ball's-Pond, Iſlington, by whom we are informed that it was firſt raiſed from Cape ſeeds, by Mr. RAWLINSON, of Tooting.

Flowers in July. Requires the ſame treatment as moſt part of the genus.

Ed.Linnard del. Pub. by Edwards & Co. Pall Mall, as the Act directs. 1 Jan.y 1805. P.Mazell sculp.

MORÆA EDULIS. LONG-LEAVED MORÆA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 593; ubi "PETALIFORMIBUS" præfigatur "BILABIATIS."

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MORÆA *edulis;* (imberbis) involucris herbaceis, folio longiſſimo, corollæ laminis ſubconformibus: extimis duplo majoribus obovato-oblongis, ſtigmatibus aſſurgentibus incurvo-convergentibus, filamentis deorſum connatis. *G.*

IRIS *edulis. Linn. Suppl.* 93. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 38. *var.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

MORÆA *vegeta. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 224? quoad plantæ majoris fragmen; planta integra enim ob involucra ſcarioſo-membranacea diſtantia ſpecies potius diſtincta. Synonyma tam Milleri et Linnæi quam Linnæi fil. et Thunbergii apud *Coll. vol.* 4. *p.* 140 in his ſpeciebus citata, utriſque prorſus aliena etiamque inter ſe diſcordia; iſta Milleri et Linnæi ad MORÆAM (IRIDEM) *triſtem n.* 577 referenda. *G.*

MORÆA *fugax. Jacq. Hort. Vindob. tab.* 20. *p.* 14. (excluſis de la Roche et Van Hazen) *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 93.

IRIS *capenſis* corollis imberbibus foliis linearibus longiſſimis. *Burm. pr. fl. cap.* 2.

IRIS *longifolia. Schneev. et Geuns ic. rar. t.* 20. *Uſt. ann. bot. f.* 6. 105. *Bot. Rep. t.* 45. *ejus Recenſ.* IRIS *edulis.*

Scape round, ſheathed by the lower leaf, which is 2—10 times its length, ſometimes attaining, according to SCHNEEVOGHT, the length of five feet, from its baſe to where the above leaf opens from half an inch to a foot or more in height, but beyond

beyond the ſinus formed by the leaf always ſhort and ſo contracted that, from the nearneſs of the terminal and cauline involucres, the peduncles or branches form one compound faſcicle; upper leaf oppoſite, ſhort. Involucres herbaceous, ſtiff, upwards ſphacelate and awnedly gracileſcent. Flowers delightfully fragrant, varying exceedingly in ſize and in colour from a lilac to a deep blue, open in ſucceſſion, and laſt about ſix hours each. Ungues upright. Filaments nearly the length of the ungues, about as long as the anthers, not connate the whole way. Stigmas about the length of the inner ſegments. Capſule trigonal-columnar, ſlender, about an inch or more long, different from MORÆA *triſtis*, which has an ovate-oblong ſhort and very thick capſule with larger ſeeds. The attending to the form and proportion of the capſules will be peculiarly uſeful in the ſpecific diſtinctions of this genus. An old denizen of the Dutch gardens. Found at the Cape of Good Hope by THUNBERG growing in ſandy places in Groenekloof, Swartland, and very abundantly in the low lands about Cape-Town and the Duyvelſberg. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken was ſent us in Auguſt laſt by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney, who imported it from the Cape.

We have always ſuſpected the two varieties of the ſpecies of MORÆA figured in the 238th plate of MILLER's Icones (and which are the original ſources of LINNÆUS's MORÆA *vegeta*) to be no other than the MORÆA (IRIS) *triſtis n.* 577 of this work; but we did not venture to cite them on account of the omiſſion of all mention of the pubeſcent ſtem; which, owing to its exceeding minuteneſs, might eaſily have eſcaped the draughtſman of ſuch figures as thoſe, but was certainly leſs likely to have been omitted by MILLER in the deſcription; yet we can trace in no collection or herbarium any ſpecies agreeing with the other parts of the figures and deſcriptions that has a ſmooth ſtem; while MORÆA *triſtis* does preciſely ſo agree in every thing elſe, eſpecially in the peculiar form of the capſule above noticed. However this may be, MORÆA *Iriopetala* of LINN. fil. (IRIS *plumaria* of THUNBERG) always quoted as a ſynonym to MORÆA *vegeta*, is a very diſtinct ſpecies, with the larger ſegments bearded and the ſtigmas ſetaceouſly multifid.

The MORÆA *juncea* of MILLER has yellow flowers and ſubulate leaves. The MORÆA *vegeta* of MILLER's eighth edition of his Dictionary, figured in his 239th plate, is the MORÆA *iridioides* of LINNÆUS and THUNBERG, and of courſe quite diſtinct from their MORÆA *vegeta*, though he quotes LINNÆUS's ſpecies as a ſynonym to his. This blunder accounts for the MORÆA *iridioides* being ſo frequently preſerved under the name of *vegeta* in the different collections and nurſeries of England. MILLER's ſpecimen is in the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*

N°614

. . . towards del . Pub. by. T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan 1. 1803 . F. Sansom sculp

WACHENDORFIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY WACHENDORFIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera, hexapetaloideo-6-partita, irregularis, rotata. *Stam.* assurgenter-declinata, divergentia. *Stylus* lateraliter obliquans. *Stigma* simplex. *Capf.* acute triquetra, velata. *Sem.* compressa paleis lentis vestita, in quolibet loculo unum. *G.*

OBS. Radix in WACHENDORFIA *thyrsiflora* rhizoma carnosum bulbiceps terra subæquatum fibris crassiusculis coccineis; in reliquis bulbosa, repens vel subrepens, bulbi solido-carnosi nudi lævigati annulati flavescentes, succo mucoso scatente. Folia palmoidea plicata disticha infra petioloideo-contracta conduplicata; illius perennia, horum annua. Caulis erectus teres cavus pubescens paniculato-ramosus racemoso-multiflorus foliolis vagis sphacelatis diffito-squamatus. Corollæ resupinatæ? lacina suprema basi canalibus binis brevibus mellifluis bicalcarata; eadem lacinia vicaria, flore clauso, reliquas partes arcte obvolvit. Stylus setaceo-persistens. Stigma ex *Smith* ad lentem depressohians. Capsula supera subturbinato-rotunda hirsuta corollæ exaridæ ramentis subvelata. Semina deorsum attenuata imis loculamentis affixa. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta*; foliis annuis plicatis villosis, ramis divaricato-patentibus, laciniis ovali-lanceolatis: suprema excluſa oblonga obtusa: 3 inferioribus submajoribus divergentioribus. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *hirsuta*. *Thunb. prod.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 249. (exclusis Breynii et Rudbeckii synonymis, WACHENDORFIÆ *brevifoliæ MSS. Soland.* subjiciendis.)

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*. *Burm. monogr.* 4. *f.* 2. *Nov. Act. A. N. C. obs.* 51. *t.* 2. *f.* 10.

In the selection of the essential characteristics above enumerated, we have been guided by the following species only, viz.

viz. WACHENDORFIA *thyrſiflora*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *paniculata*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *hirſuta*, Thunb. WACHENDORFIA *brevifolia*, Soland. MSS; the WACHENDORFIA *tenella* and *graminea* of the former author being entirely unknown to us except from the ſhort and vague ſpecific characters in his Prodromus. Our preſent ſpecies ſeems chiefly to differ from *paniculata* in having hairy leaves, a more gracileſcent and taller ſtem, which is alſo reddiſh brown and not green as in that, its branches more divaricate, the two upper lateral ſegments of its corolla more contiguous, and its flowers when cloſed form a ſlenderer and more compact column; we might add, that the incumbent anthers are ſhorter and rounder, but as this difference eſcaped us in the living plant and was obſerved only in the drawings it is leſs to be depended on. Root leaves oblong lanceolate 3—4 about 3—4 inches high. Stem about three times their length. Segments traverſed longitudinally on the outſide by a brown hairy fillet, outer upper one wholly brown and pubeſcent outwards. Flowers, quite ſcentleſs, open in ſucceſſion, cloſe towards evening; expand in the month of July. We have never obſerved the ſix ſtamens mentioned by ſome authors and figured in one ſpecies by BREYNIUS, nor the rudiments of any more than the uſual three. The genus is remarkable in this natural order for its inferior corolla, and is perhaps one of its connecting links to the hexandrous liliaceous plants; in the habit of its leaves it approaches BABIANA, in that of the flower and capſule it comes nearer to CYANELLA. If BURMAN's figure is attentively examined, it will be found to come nearer to this than *paniculata*; the lower leaves not being ſeen nor deſcribed it is impoſſible to be ſo certain as we could deſire; the plant was only known to BURMAN by a drawing taken at the Cape, from which his engraving was made. Introduced amongſt us by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman at Turnham-Green, who received the bulbs three or four years back from the Cape.

Requires the ſame treatment as IXIA and other Cape ENSATÆ. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1803. F. Sanby

MELASPHÆRULA GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED MELASPHÆRULA.

✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-ſexpartita bilabiato-campanulata laciniæ ſingulæ ſeta præpilatæ. *Stam.* adſcendentia. *Stigm* 3, recurvo-patentia. *Capſula* obovata trilobato-trigona. *Sem.* globoſa in quolibet loculamento pauca. *G.*

OBS. Radix bulbus rotundo-ovatus, tunica cruſtaceo-fibroſa veſtitus, baſi truncato-planus. Folia graminea ſubulato-attenuata coſta media prominente; caulis his plurimum altior teres gracileſcens paniculato-ramoſus; rami foliolis trinis lineari-ſubulatis ſtipulati, ramuli vel pedunculi elaſtico-capillacei ſecundo-florigeri perarcuatim flexuoſi. Spathæ valvula extima elliptica concava ora producta membranacea. Corollæ facillime caduca: laciniæ parum inæquales elliptico-lanceolatæ. Stylus ſtaminum ſequax; ſtigmata antheris imminentia. Capſula chartaceo-membranacea. Semina rubella, in ſingulis loculis 1—3. Ex Jacquino axillariter bulbiferus, bulbilli globoſi nitidi nigerrimi; hi nobis utique nondum comperti, neque a Thunbergio commemorati. Diſcrepat a GLADIOLO præter habitu, ſpathæ forma, corollæ baſi non tubuloſa, laciniis ſetaceo-terminatis, ſeminibus haud foliaceo-compreſſis. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASPHÆRULA *graminea.* G.
GLADIOLUS *gramineus.* *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 26. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 95. (excluſis ſynonymis) *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 86. *Syſt. Nat. Gmel.* 112. (excluſo ſynonymo Milleri) *Hort. Kew. add.* 482. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 236. *Coll.* 2. 303. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 62. *ejus Recenſ. n.* 22.
GLADIOLUS *ramoſus.* *Roy. Lugdb.* 19? *Sp. Pl.* 53? *Reich.* 103? *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 86? *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 110? *Mart. Mill. Dict.* ?
PHALANGIUM *ramoſum.* *Burm. prod. ſt. cap.* ? excluſis ſynonymis.

As

As yet a ſolitary ſpecies, nor have we in the many ſpecimens we have ſeen ever obſerved it to vary even in colour. Flowers ſcentleſs, 2—6 on each peduncle-like branchlet, which laſt, in the archedly-flexuoſe curvatures and one-ranked manner of bearing their flowers, reſemble the rachis of IXIA *ſecunda*.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, on the Groenekloof hills, and near Bergrivier; introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. MASSON in 1787. The generic name we have derived from μελας black and σφαιρα a globe, in alluſion to the colour and form of the bulblets produced on the ſtem, as mentioned and figured by JACQUIN. In the capillary tenuity and elaſtic tremulouſneſs of its branchlets it reminds us of the quaking-graſs, Briza.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kenſington. Requires the treatment of the other Cape Enſatæ. Propagates plentifully by ſeed and bulbs; but the leaves are apt if kept in a pit to be eaſily bitten and deſtroyed by the froſt, and though this does not kill the plant it weakens it very much; to make it produce the bulblets mentioned by JACQUIN, and to have it in perfection, we ſhould think the dry ſtove would be the beſt place to grow it in. G.

Sydenham del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. Jan. 1. 1803. F. S.

WACHENDORFIA PANICULATA. PANICLED WACHENDORFIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 614.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata;* foliis annuis plicatis nudis glabris, caule virefcente corymbofo-paniculato, corollæ laciniis lateralibus fuperioribus parum approximatis: fuprema fubexcluſa. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *paniculata. Sp. Pl.* 59. (excluſis fynonymis Breyn. cent. et Rudb.) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Thunb. prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 112. *Murr. Syſt. Vegetab.* 94. *Smith ic. pict. faſc.* 1. *tab.* 5. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 120. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 148. (excluſis fynonymis Mill. Dict. 2. Burm. monog. et Nov. act. A. N. C.) *Kerner Hort. Semperv. v.* 4. *t.* 43.

ASPHODELUS *latifolius. Breyn. prod.* 3. *p.* 22. *tab.* 9. *f.* 1.

ERYTHROBULBUS hellebori albi plicatis foliis. *Pluk. Mant.* 70 ?

For the difference between this and *hirſuta*, ſee number 614. Flowers in July.

Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MALCOLM in 1767.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. Scentleſs. *G.*

IXIA CAPILLARIS (*var.* β) STRICTA.
WIRE-STEMMED IXIA.

ET

IXIA CAPILLARIS (*var.* δ) INCARNATA.
FLESH-COLOURED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *capillaris* β et δ. vid. Num. 570.—Ubi ad lin. 1. pro (VAR. γ) lege (VAR. α)—et ad lin. 14. pro *capillaris* lege *ſtricta.*

To the article above quoted to we have only to add, that it is at all times eaſy to diſtinguiſh the fleſh-coloured variety, given in the plate, from IXIA *ariſtata* or *flexuoſa*, by its paper-like ſcarioſe membranous ſpathe, which has alſo five rib-like ſtreaks ending in as many teeth, and is much larger in proportion than in thoſe. The anthers in IXIA *capillaris* are alſo more cloſely and conſtantly ſqueezed together, or faſcicled, than in *ariſtata* and *flexuoſa*; in the pale blue or lilac variety the filaments are ſo cloſely preſſed that they have the appearance of being monadelphous, whence the plant has been called a SISYRINCHIUM among the Nurſerymen.

The drawings of both theſe were taken at Mr. COLVILLE's in the King's-Road, Chelſea, where they flowered in April; the fleſh-coloured one was lately imported by him from Holland. *G.*

Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St

TRITONIA CAPENSIS. LONG-TUBED TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Nos.* 581 & 609.—Quo in calce adde HOUTTUYNIA. *Houtt. Nat. Hist. v.* 12. *p.* 448. *Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 523.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *capensis*; spatha lanceolata cuspidato-attenuata, corolla venoso-striata: tubo longissimo: lacinia suprema erectiore ovata majore: reliquis linearioblongis divergenter-patentibus. *G.*

HOUTTUYNIA *capensis. Houtt. Nat. Hist.* 12. *p.* 448. *tab.* 85. *f.* 3. *Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 523. *tab.* 85. *f.* 3.

GLADIOLUS *roseus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 261. *Coll.* 5. 22. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217.

GLADIOLUS *striatus. Herb. Banks.* exemplarium capense.

Leaves grass-like, far attenuate. Stem often branched; outer valve of the spathe scarious, green at the base, longest, quite entire, somewhat keeled, awnedly attenuate. Corolla funnelform-clubbed; limb subbilabiate; tube filiform-cylindric, nearly twice the length of both limb and faux, three times longer than spathe; faux narrow, turbinate, slightly tumid at the base; segments blunt, uppermost nearly twice the broadest, irregular, rest regular, equal, rounded at the ends, and sometimes emarginate; stamens adscendent, anthers parallel, shorter than limb, above the faux; stigmas overtopping these. Scentless. Flowers in July.

In HOUTTUYN's Natural History this species serves him for the foundation of a new genus, to which he has given his own name; his essential character would nearly suit any genus of the

the whole natural order; the figure is good and the deſcription very intelligible. We have retained his trivial name in preference to JACQUIN's, both on account of priority and of its not being taken from colour, which in this natural family ſhould be avoided as much as poſſible, a name without any meaning being greatly preferable to ſuch; yet where we have found them already given we have never changed them. It is cloſely allied to the GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* of the COLLECTANEA, and the firſt variety of the ſame of the ICONES RARIORES, differing chiefly in the ſpathe, which in the laſt is blunt and dentate. Our ſpecimen has no claim to the title of *roſeus*, though the ſame bulb may produce one that has next ſeaſon. This ſpecies is alſo cloſely allied to TRITONIA (GLADIOLUS) *lineata*, n. 487 of this work.

Above we have quoted both the Dutch and German editions of HOUTTUYN's Natural Hiſtory, but in general our quotation refers to the German tranſlation only, printed at different periods in Nuremburg and tranſlated by different hands. This very rare plant was introduced amongſt us from the Cape, by the way of Holland, by Meſſrs. COLVILLE's, Nurſerymen, King's-Road, Chelſea, and is ſtill very ſcarce. G.

STAPELIA RADIATA. STARRY STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *radiata*; ramis confertis brevibus: dentibus conicis acutis, corollæ laciniis diſtantibus replicatis nudis: fundo elevato tiaræformi, pedunculis geminis.

This ſpecies comes very near to STAPELIA *cæſpitoſa* of MASSON, *t.* 29, but differs in the ſegments of the corolla not being ciliated, and in the peduncles generally coming in pairs.

When the corolla opens, the laciniæ are doubled back as ſharply as if pinched, encloſing the ſegments of the calyx in the fold ſo completely that the flower appears to have no calyx. After the flowering is over theſe expand and cloſe again, as is uſual in the genus, when the calyx comes in ſight. The nectary conſiſts of five tongue-ſhaped hollow bodies, ſupported upon ſmall pedicles, diſpoſed in the form of a ſtar, the five points of which meet at the centre of the flower, where there appears to be a perforation oppoſite the points of the germen. Between theſe are five round yellow bodies divided by a dark line having an anther-like appearance, from each of theſe proceed what we would call the two lobes of the anther,

anther, or in the language of SWARTZ, the pollen-maſſes, club-ſhaped, lying each in a hollow, in which they are confined by the nectary, one ray of which covers a right and left-hand lobe of two different anthers. Upon the removal of this ſtar the lobes of the anthers riſe up, ſometimes ſuddenly with a ſpring, ſometimes more gradually, and, if touched with the point of a pin, diſcharge a colourleſs fluid.

We have been thus particular in deſcribing theſe parts, becauſe being more ſimple than in moſt of the ſpecies it ſeemed to throw ſome light on their uſes. The five rays of the ſtar pointing exactly to the centre of the corolla ſeem admirably calculated to direct a fluid pollen more ſurely to the real ſtigmas lying immediately under their points. We would not however ſpeak with too much certainty of the perforation of the centre of the corolla, having uſed only a common lens, and not having obſerved ſuch an opening in any other ſpecies that we have examined.

The plant from which our drawing was made was ſent us by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, in Auguſt. It is a free blower, flowers coming in ſucceſſion through moſt part of the year. Has an ill ſmell and little beauty to recommend it. The Stapelias are generally kept in the dry ſtove, but we learn from the Rev. Mr. BALE, that many of them thrive better, and flower with more certainty, if kept in the bark ſtove and watered plentifully.

Wm. Edwards del. Pub.d by T.Curtis Vine Cr.t of Sou.t [illegible]

PTEROSPERMUM ACERIFOLIUM. MAPLE-LEAVED PTEROSPERMUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. simplex 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 20, quorum sterilia. *Capf.* lignosa 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium*; foliis subrotundis peltatis repando-crenatis.

PTEROSPERMUM *acerifolium. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 729.

PENTAPETES *acerifolia*; foliis cordatis repandis. *Linn. Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 134. *Sp. Pl.* 959. *Reichard.* 3. *p.* 331. *Cavan. Diff.* 3. *p.* 131. *t.* 44. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PTEROSPERMADENDRUM folio aceris, flore fructuque majore. *Amman. Com. Petrop.* 8. *p.* 216. *t.* 16 *et* 17.

VELAGA *xylocarpa. Adanson, p.* 389. *Gærtn. fruct.* 2. *p.* 245. *t.* 133. *f.* 2.

The first mention we find of this plant is in the eighth volume of the Petersburgh Commentaries, by Professor AMMAN. LINNÆUS established the genus in his Flora Zeylanica, under the name of PENTAPETES, but having afterwards admitted PENTAPETES *phœnicea* as a species, this name is now generally applied to the latter, undoubtedly a different genus, and SCHREBER in his edition of the Genera Plantarum, restored, as nearly as possible, AMMAN's original name, taken from the winged seed, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and

and MARTIN. A native of the Eaſt-Indies, where it grows into a tree; the bark is covered with a white wool, as is the underſide of the leaves, which are peltate and ſupported on long footſtalks thickened at both ends. Flower terminal, ſweet-ſcented. Calyx very like thick buff leather. Petals white, oblong, the length of the calyx, widened at the tip, oblique, inſerted into the receptacle. Real ſtamens fifteen, with long twiſted anthers; filaments united at the baſe; among theſe are five club-pointed bodies, twice the length and much ſtouter than the filaments, as theſe are the only internal parts which come in ſight without forcibly opening the flower, this has the appearance, when ſuperficially obſerved, of being pentandrous; but theſe bodies have no anthers. Has been ſome time known in our collections, but we have never heard of its having flowered in this country until laſt September, at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAMES at Old-Brompton, where our drawing was taken.

Muſt be kept in the ſtove in the Winter, but in the Summer may be removed into the greenhouſe. Is propagated by ſeeds imported from the Eaſt-Indies.

Sol. Richards del. Pub. by E. Curtis, Nº 6 Bee Street, Crutched Fryars. E. Sowerby sc.

BABIANA STRICTA. UPRIGHT BABIANA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *ſtricta ;* caule ſubaſſurgenter-ſtricto, foliis anguſte enſiformibus, ſpatha tubo æquali, corollis infundibuliformi-campanulatis erectiuſculis regularibus : laciniis acutis, organis æqualibus. *G.*
GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.
GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus* (δ) *Herb. Bankſ.*
IXIA *plicata. Amæn. Acad.* 4. 300, excluſis ſynonymis.
IXIA *villoſa. Jacq. Coll.* 3. *p.* 267. *Ic. rar. t.* 284.
GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Sp. Pl.* 53. (excluſo *Breyn.* in ſyn.) *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 86.
IXIA *ſcillaris. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *Ic. tab.* 155. *f.* 1.

In Hort. Kew. duæ, in Herb. Bankſ. quatuor obveniunt hujus ſpeciei varietates; (α) IXIA *villoſa.* Jacq. fragm. et hujus operis? (β) GLADIOLUS *plicatus* var. angultifolia Jacquini (δ) planta de qua agitur.

In nonnullis hujus generis individuis flores ejuſdem ſpicæ inferiores irregulares dum ſuperiores omnino regulares evadunt. Spathæ ſæpius ſurſum gradatim minores, dum infima terminali duplo fit grandior. Antheræ quæ ſub floris evolutione trifariam diriguntur ſæpe denuo parallelæ evadunt æquamque præbent frontem. *G.*

Not having as yet had an opportunity to compare, in the living ſtate, the two varieties of the Hort. Kew. nor the four of Herb. Bankſ. we have not ventured to enumerate them as ſuch, or finally to diſtinguiſh them as ſpecies.

The

The preſent plant differs from BABIANA *plicata* in the greater regularity and uprightneſs of its corolla, in being ſlenderer, its leaves and ſtem much firmer and leſs villous, flowers ſmaller, differing in fragrance, which in this plant is weak but pleaſant; from *diſticha* the difference is ſufficiently evident. Cultivated in 1757 by Mr. PH. MILLER.

Our drawing was taken at the nurſery of Meſſ. COLVILLE's, King's-Road, Chelſea, where it flowered in May. *G.*

ERRATA IN FASCICULO POSTREMO.

Pag. 614, lin. 13, pro *ſcatente* lege *ſcatentes.*
——— lin. 17, pro *lacina* —— *lacinia.*
——— lin. 18, pro *lacinia* —— *ſpathæ.*
——— lin. 20, poſt *rotunda* infere *trilobato-trigona: lobis declive compreſſis.*
Pag. 615, lin. 16. pro *corollæ* lege *corolla.*
Pag. 617, lin. 13, poſt *quoted* dele *to.*

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb 1. 1803 F Sansom.

TRITONIA DEUSTA. COPPER-COLOUR TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 581 & 609.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *deusta;* limbo regulari inferne trigono urceolato: laciniis exterioribus gibbis intus areola atrofulva in jugum elevata notatis: unguibus opacis. *G.*

IXIA *deusta. Hort. Kew.* 1. 60. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 205.

IXIA *gibba. Salisb. Prod. Hort.* 38. *n.* 31.

IXIA *crocata;* (α) macula atra supra fenestrata. *Thunb. diss.* 20. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 134.

(β) Areolis subobsolescentibus jugis depressioribus. *G.*

IXIÆ *miniatæ;* var. *Jacq. fragm. p.* 28. *n.* 96. *t.* 32. *f.* 3. ?

Leaves resembling those of TRITONIA *crocata*, from which as well as from *squalida* and *miniata* it differs in having the three outer alternate segments gibbous towards their base and bearing inwards a tawny-black spot furnished with a ridge-like excrescence, and further from the two first in not having any part of its ungues transparent or hyaline. Tube rather shorter than the spathe. Limb campanulate; laminæ of the segments ovate, blunt, patent, inner segments straighter; organs of fructification inclined-assurgent, nearly equal, much shorter than limb. From many well-preserved indigenous specimens we find it is but little altered by culture in our gardens. The tunic of the bulb is darker than in *crocata*. This species was first defined by Dr. SOLANDER in *Hort. Kew.* where we learn that it was introduced by Mr. MASSON. Flowers in May.

It

It is of eaſy culture, propagates rapidly both by ſeed and offsets, quite ſcentleſs but very ornamental. Our ſpecimen was furniſhed by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, who have frequently imported it both from the Cape and Holland.

The term *feneſtrata*, uſed by THUNBERG in the quotation above cited, is not meant to denote a tranſparent or hyaline quality, but merely that the ſpot has the appearance of a blank window or outlet; but in JACQUIN, tranſparency is intended to be expreſſed by that term. Since publiſhing the article TRITONIA *ſqualida* (ſupra 581) we have ſeen the FRAGMENTA of JACQUIN, in which we find the ſpike of that ſpecies admirably delineated in the 34th plate, fig. 2, and deſcribed in letter-preſs p. 28. n. 96. under the title of a variety of TRITONIA (IXIA) *feneſtrata*; as we ſhall hereafter give that ſpecies, we ſhall reſerve our further obſervations till then, and merely offer the above figure and deſcription as a ſynonym to be added to the article of TRITONIA *ſqualida*. G.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1803

IXIA ERECTA. UPRIGHT IXIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *erecta*; spatha membranacea tubo filiformi breviore, laciniis patentissimis oblongo-ovalibus immaculatis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis, antheris filamentis longioribus. *G.*

IXIA *erecta. Berg. plant. cap. p.* 5. *Thunb. diss.* 18. (cunctasne quoad varietates?) *prod.* 10. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 85. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 109. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *tab.* 18. (vix propter figuras minores?) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 204.

IXIA *polystachia. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 58. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab.* 155.

IXIA *serotina. Salisb. prod. Hort.* 35. *n.* 5.

IXIA foliis lineari-gladiatis floribus alaribus et terminalibus. *Mill. ic. p.* 104. *t.* 155. *f.* 2. *Philos. trans.* 52. 492.

OBS. ORNITHOGALUM *spicatum. Pluk. alm.* 272. *t.* 310. *f.* 1. huc a Bergio allatum, synonymon nimis anceps, IXIÆ *scillaris* varietati albidæ æque respondens.—IXIA *thyrsiflora*, *De la Roche*, hujus ex synonymis omnino ejicienda et ad ARISTEAM *capitatam* transferenda.

Bulb round, ovate, slightly compressed. Differs from IXIA *maculata*, N° 549, only in not having the large circular stain at the base of its limb, and is perhaps scarcely to be preserved as a distinct species. Our present variety is described by both LINNÆUS and BERGIUS, by the latter with the greatest minuteness; the other varieties with which we are acquainted are green and yellow, of the first of which there is a specimen under the title of IXIA *viridis* in the Banksian Herbarium. The yellow is figured by JACQUIN in his Hortus Schoenbrunnensis. All scentless.

Our

Our plant generally blows very late in the Summer, whence we ſuppoſe Mr. SALISBURY derived his trivial name. Said by THUNBERG to be common about Cape Town.

Is one of the oldeſt inhabitants of its family in our greenhouſes; cultivated by MILLER together with IXIA *flexuoſa* in 1757; propagates moſt abundantly, requiring little or no care.

Our drawing was taken the latter-end of June, at the nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. G.

Pub.d by S. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, Feb.y 1st 1803.

IXIA FLEXUOSA. FLEXUOSE IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *flexuosa*; tubo gracili paulatim ampliato: limbo infra breviter campanulato-contracto: laciniis ovali-oblongis patentibus, stigmatibus haud usque tubum discretis. G.
IXIA *flexuosa. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 51. *Mill. Dict.* 8. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 58. *Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 202.
IXIA *polystachia. Burm. flor. cap. prod.* 1. var. maculata more IXIÆ *maculatæ.*
IXIA *erecta* var. violacea. *Thunb. Diss.* 18. ?
IXIA *capitata. Bot. Rep. tab.* 232.
IXIA foliis linearibus, floribus spicatis sessilibus. *Mill. ic. tab.* 156. *f.* 2. cujus specimen apud Herb. Banks. reponitur.

Bulbs plano-convex or rather somewhat depressedly flat upwards and umbilicately convex underneath. Leaves linear, ensiform, grassy, nerved, three inner ones sheathing the stem nearly to the flowers. Stem upright, gracilescently filiform, generally lax and somewhat bent, longer than the leaves, 1—3 feet high, simple or branched; branches 3—6, paniculately disposed, often subdivided, upright. Flowers 6—10, in a short oblong spike. Spathe scariose, membranous, commonly denticulate. Tube mostly shorter than the limb, which is somewhat campanulately narrowed at its base, segments obtuse: alternate ones rather narrower. Stigmas distinct to about the base of the anthers, recurved. Anthers loose, or not squeezed together, sometimes curved and connivent at the summit and base. Varies with white, white with red streaks, red and violet-coloured flowers, which are also frequently stained,

ſtained, as in IXIA *maculata*; too nearly allied to IXIA *patens* (a variety of which is JACQUIN's IXIA *leucantha*) differing in little elſe except ſize and colour and the campanulate contraction of the limb at the baſe.

Although LINNÆUS has given it the ſpecific name of *flexuoſa*, yet in his deſcription he ſays it is "*a flore ad florem* "*parum flexus.*" This now vague and inappropriate name moſt probably led THUNBERG to ſuſpect it to be a variety of his "*ſecunda*," which is truly flexuoſe. The plant deſcribed and figured as a variety of this by Mr. CURTIS, N° 127 of this work, has partly its habit and partly that of IXIA *conica*, and is ſo equally claimed by both, that we have named it "*hybrida*;" it has the flat hypocrateriform ſtained baſe of *conica*, and the polyſtachious ſtem, white corolla, and fragrance of this, but does not expand ſo freely as it, nor ſo ſhyly as *conica*, and the leaves are rather more glaucous than in either of theſe. Cultivated by MILLER in 1757. Propagates freely. In bulb IXIA *flexuoſa*, *hybrida*, *patens*, and *conica*, agree together, but differ from IXIA *erecta* and *maculata*. All our varieties were drawn in April at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's. G.

Sol Edwards del. Pub by Curtis, Botanical Magazine, Lambeth.

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (α). FAIREST CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus*; laciniis femicampanulato-ringentibus fubnutantibus tubo fubæqualibus: fuprema elliptico-concava: lateralibus oblongo-lanceolatis: infimis recto-patulis anguftionibus: media acutiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *blandus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 64. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 99. *iterum t.* 188. *Ejus Recenf.* GLADIOLUS *albidus.*

GLADIOLUS *albidus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 256. *Coll. Suppl.* 21. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 211.

GLADIOLUS *carneus. De la Roche, Difc. p.* 30. *tab.* 4. *Burm. prod. fl. cap.* 2. *Houtt. Linn. pft. Syft.* 11. 63. *Gmel. Syft. Nat.* 8. 111.

GLADIOLUS floribus patentibus externe carneis interne candidis ftella maculifque purpureis infignitis, lacinia fuprema maxima. *Breyn. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 70. 2.

(α) Carneo-albefcens. *Hort. Kew.*
(β) Niveus laccato-emarcefcens. *Bot. Rep. t.* 99.
(γ) Purpureo-albefcens. *Jacq. & Bot. Rep. t.* 188.

Leaves enfiform, nerved, fhorter than the ftem, which is from fix inches to two feet high, 3—10 flowered. Flowers large, tube fhorter than the fpathe, fegments varying much in fize, fometimes acute, fometimes retufe-mucronate, and often fubundulate. Scentlefs. Clofely allied to GLADIOLUS *carneus*, N° 591. All the varieties are very ornamental, blow freely, and propagate plentifully both by feed and offsets. Flowers in June. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Our drawing was made at the nurfery of Meffrs. WYKES and GRIMWOOD, Kenfington. *G.*

ad Edwards del Pub by T. Curtis S. Geo Crescent Feb 1. 1813 F. Sansom sculp

BABIANA DISTICHA. HYACINTH-SCENTED BABIANA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *disticha*; foliis rigidiusculis subvillosis plicis alte liratis, scapo stricto, floribus distichis: tubo spatha triplo longiore: laciniis æqualibus linearioblongis alternis crispatulis. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 237. *Coll.* 4. 155.

Leaves shorter than the stem, oblong-lanceolate, thinly villose, ciliate, deep green, plaits deeply furrowed; corolla nearly regular and upright; segments patently recurved, obtuse, longer than faux and tube, upper one rather the largest. Flowers so exceedingly fragrant, that we do not know a plant on this account more desirable: scent somewhat like that of the Single Oriental Hyacinth, but much more exquisite. Native of the Cape. Is easily increased, but like the whole of this genus is not so free a blower as Ixia, Watsonia, or Gladiolus; we should think it advisable not to remove the roots from their pots above once in three or four years, as these require to be of a good age before they flower at all, and are not nearly so liable to rot as many of the species of Ixia and Gladiolus.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. COLVILLES, King's-Road, Chelsea, where it flowered in June. *G.*

CISTUS ALGARVENSE. ALGARVÉ CISTUS.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *algarvense*; arborescens exstipulatus, caule assurgente, pedunculis subpaniculatis pilosis, calycibus triphyllis acutis hirsutis, foliis incanis ovato-lanceolatis.

HELIANTHEMUM algarviense Halimi folio, flore luteo punicante macula insignito. *Tourn. Inst.* 250?

CISTUS fruticosus erectus foliis oppositis sessilibus oblongis utrinque incanis, calycibus triphyllis. *Mill. Icon.* 290?

This beautiful little shrub was raised from seeds received from Portugal by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurseryman at Hackney. It comes very near to some of the varieties of CISTUS *halimifolius*, particularly to variety γ of MARTYN, the one figured in MILLER's Icones, which probably belongs to this species; but our plant seems never to grow erect, nor are the branches decussated; it is likewise of much humbler growth.

There is a specimen without name in the Banksian Herbarium, brought from the province of Algarvé in Portugal, by MASSON, with an extremely hairy calyx, in other respects exactly agreeing with this; culture may probably occasion it to lose much of its hairiness.

The calyx consists of three equal very sharp-pointed leaves, without any trace of the two narrower ones. The leaves of the flowering branches are not hoary. Flowers in July and August. May be propagated by seeds, which it rarely produces with us, or by cuttings, and treated as a hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring only to be protected from severe frost.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by Curtis & Co. Oxford Feb 1 1833. Printed by

PETREA VOLUBILIS. TWINING PETREA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, maximus, coloratus. *Cor.* rotata? *Capſ.* bilocularis in fundo calicis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PETREA *volubilis. Hort. Cliff.* 319. *Spec. Pl.* 873. *Jacq. Amer.* 180. *tab.* 114. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp.* 3. 313.

HOUSTOUN firſt diſcovered this plant at Vera Cruz in New Spain, and named it in honour of the then Lord PETRE, who was much attached to Botany, but unfortunately died of the ſmall-pox when a very young man, having in his life-time erected the moſt magnificent conſervatory then exiſting in Europe.

There appears to be two varieties of this ſhrub, one with white, the other with violet-coloured corollas, but the calyx in both is blue; ours is the preciſe variety deſcribed by JACQUIN, who found it in Martinique, where he ſays it aſcends to the top of trees twenty feet high. The corolla, which is five-cleft and ſubbilabiate, is of very ſhort duration, but as the calyx is a conſpicuous part of the flower, the long racemes hanging pendent from the extremities of the branches make a handſome appearance for ſome time. It has been ſuſpected that the male and female flowers are diſtinct; as only one bunch was produced we cannot decide the queſtion, but the piſtils appeared to us to be either totally wanting or very imperfect.

It is a very ornamental ſhrub, requires to be kept conſtantly in the ſtove, and might be advantageouſly planted in a box in the corner of the tan-pit and trained to the rafts or to a trellis, thrives beſt in rich loam and loves a warm moiſt air.

Imported by Mr. WOODFORD from St. Vincent's, in whoſe ſtove at Vauxhall it flowered, as we believe, for the firſt time in this country, in Auguſt laſt: in the Weſt-Indies its bloſſoms are produced in November.

IXIA POLYSTACHIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY-SCENTED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *polystachia*; tubo capillari spatha 2–3plo longiore: laciniis ligulato-oblongis complanatis regularibus, antheris didymo-rotundis, stigmatibus usque tubum discretis fissohiantibus. G.

IXIA *polystachia. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 275. *Coll.* 3. *p.* 269. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 110. *Bot. Rep.* 128. *ejus Recens. app.* 40.

IXIA *scillaris.* β. *supra N°.* 542. *Houtt. Linn. pfl. Syst.* 11. *p.* 33. *tab.* 77. *f.* 2. tantum vero propter florem decerptum seorsim delineatum.

IXIA *retusa. Salisb. prod. hort.* 35. *n.* 11. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

OBS. IXIÆ *scillaris* characterem (olim ad speciem præmissam pro varietate recipiendam adaptatum) privius retractatum hic de novo tradimus; nempe, "IXIA *scillaris; spatha tubo æquali, laciniis spatulatis subirregulariter digestis: laminis concavis, antheris brevibus oblongis conniventer deflexis, stigmatibus infundibuliformi-hiantibus antheris subjectis.*" G.

The above species is here separated from IXIA *scillaris*, under which we had left it as a variety in our 542d article. Besides, in the characters above detailed, this further differs from that in being a taller slenderer plant with much narrower grass-like leaves, having a far shallower lateral excision and never curled or undulate; Rachis less flexuose, fewer flowered, flowers fragrant with their segments regularly and equidistantly disposed; tube proportionably longer; stigmas more cleft and their funnel- or club-form nearly obsolete. Each varies with white and with paler flowers. Both remarkable for a proportionately small regular subglobular bulb with a dark brown covering, for their funnel-shaped hiant stigmas, which should be observed with a glass, both commonly 2–3–4-branched. The flowers of our specimen were unusually large and the stem simple. This flowers in May, *scillaris* in January or February. Our drawing was taken from an imported bulb at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kensington. G.

W. Edwards del. Pubd by T. Boys, Printseller Majesty Gallery Piccadilly.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1863 E Sansom sculp

IXIA COLUMELLARIS. VARIEGATED IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 566.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *columellaris* ; foliis gramineis, ſpatha brevi, tubo ſtricto, laciniis ſubcoriaceo-firmulis ligulato-oblongis rotatis, ſtaminibus columnariter compactis baſi tantum concretis. *G.*

IXIA *variegata. Herb. Bankſ. exempl. capenſe.*

Bulb round, compreſſed, covered with a tunic of parallel rib-like fibres reticulately contracted upwards. Leaves 3–4, graſs-like, narrow, nerved, ſhorter than the ſtem. Stem upright, ſtrict, generally with one or two ſhort branchlets. Spathe ſcarioſe, membranous, denticulate. Tube filiform, ſtrict, rather longer than the ſegments which are linear, ſlightly attenuated downwards, and not ſeparated quite to the mouth of the tube. Stamens form an upright column, filaments ſemicylindrical and connate at their baſe only, anthers ſubulate-oblong, longer than their filaments; which laſt are the length of the piſtil; ſtigmas ſlightly recurved, projecting from between the ſtamens near the baſe of the anthers. Corolla on the outſide of a dingy purpliſh white, within exceedingly brilliant and irideſcently variegated in circles, with a dark ſpot at the baſe of the limb. When ſmelt cloſe to, a ſtrong ſcent is perceived, very much reſembling that of the Tongo Bean (BARYOSMA *Tongo*). It expands its flowers about eight in the morning if the weather is hot, clear, and ſtill, but cloſes again about noon, opening in the ſame manner ſeveral days in ſucceſſion. Differs from IXIA *monadelpha* in the filaments not being connate beyond their baſe, in habit of expanſion, and in being fragrant; flowers in Auguſt; is eaſily increaſed both by ſeeds and offſets. The drawing was taken from a plant purchaſed at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's Nurſery, Hammerſmith. *G.*

N°631

Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis [illegible]

WATSONIA HUMILIS. LAKE-COLOURED WATSONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 537 & 553.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *laccata;* foliis anguſtioribus verticaliter enſiformibus ſtrictis tortiuſculis, ſpatha tubo fauce limboque invicem æqualibus, piſtillo lacinias pariles acutas regulari-patulas ſubæquante. *G.*

WATSONIA humilis foliis lineari enſiformibus tubo floris longiſſimo. *Mill. Ic. p.* 198. *t.* 297. *f.* 2.

GLADIOLUS *laccatus. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 232. *Coll.* 4. *p.* 171. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 215.

WATSONIA *erubeſcens. Herb. Bankſ. excmpl. capenſe.*

This is one of the ſmaller ſpecies of its genus, the Cape ſpecimens we have ſeen being generally from eight inches to a foot high and the leaves about the third of an inch broad, linear and ſhorter than the ſtem. Corolla one uniform colour recurved, in JACQUIN's figure refracted. Spathe acute. Faux a complete cylinder. Segments quite regular, oblong-ovate, acute. Anthers above the faux below the ſtigmas: 4–6 flowers in the primary ſpike. Differs from WATSONIA *roſeo-alba* in a proportionably ſhorter tube, from *Meriana* in a perfectly regularly and recurvedly patent limb, from *iridifolia* in a proportionately longer ſpathe, quite regular limb, and equal ſegments. Flowers in May. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery, Kenſington, where it had been lately imported from Holland. Raiſed originally in this country from ſeed brought from the Cape, by Captain HUTCHINSON, to MILLER, in the year 1754. *G.*

[illegible]

GLADIOLUS MILLERI. MILLER'S CORN-FLAG.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *Milleri*; foliis prænervoſis, ſpatha turgida tubum ſtrictiſſimum ſubexcedente, floribus erecto-ſecundis bilabiato-campanulatis hinc ſemiurceolato-gibbis: lacinia ſuperiore lateralibus anguſtiore. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA foliis linearibus ſulcatis floribus albis uno verſu diſpoſitis. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Ic. p.* 27. *tab.* 40.

GLADIOLUS *ſecundus.* β. *Herb. Bankſ. exempl. capenſe.*

Bulb about the ſize of a pigeon's egg faſtigiately ovate. Leaves 4–5, enſiform-lanceolate with many prominent nerves (whence MILLER's idea of their being ſulcate) ſhorter than the ſtem which is generally about a foot high, reclined and flexuoſe at the rachis. Flowers pointing one way, uprightiſh, large, inconſpicuous, ſcentleſs. Outer valve of the ſpathe convolute, turgid, greeniſh, generally ſuffuſed with purpliſh brown, reaches nearly to the middle of the faux in ſome, in others ſcarcely to the top of the tube. Tube fleſhy, very ſtrict, peduncle-like, much ſhorter than the ſegments of the limb, which are urceolately turgid downwards on the under ſide; upper middle ſegment narrower than its ſide ones reſembling in ſhape the loweſt; ſegments in general linear-oblong, equal in length, patent upwards, two upper lateral ones rather the broadeſt; ſtamens not half their length. The corolla on its firſt emerſion from its ſpathe is quite white, but gradually changes to the colour exhibited in the plate; which characteriſtic is noticed by MILLER in his general, though he calls it white in his ſpecific deſcription. Cloſely allied to GLADIOLUS *undulatus* and *floribundus*. Its tube is ſingularly ſolid, fleſhy, and ſomewhat brittle. Raiſed by MILLER from Cape ſeed in 1757; flowers in April. We have never yet found the above cited figure of MILLER's adduced as a ſynonym or quoted as a ſpecies in any book known to us. In the Bankſian Herbarium there is a Cape ſpecimen. Our figure was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington; the plant was not ſo much reclined at the rachis, nor ſo many flowered as uſual, as the entire infloreſcence of a ſtrong plant could not have been ſhewn in our ſized page. *G.*

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

CASSIA CORYMBOSA. CORYMBOUS CASSIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* ſupremæ 3 ſteriles; infimæ 3 roſtratæ. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA *corymboſa*; foliis trijugis lanceolatis ſubfalcatis glabris, glandula inter infima, corymbis pedunculatis axillaribus, leguminibus cylindricis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 1. *p.* 644. *art.* 12. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 517.

LAMARCK has given an accurate deſcription of this beautiful ſhrub from a plant that flowered in the Botanic Garden at Paris, adding that of the ſeed-veſſel from an imported ſpecimen. The leaves are without ſtipules, conſiſt generally of three pair of leaflets, between the two lowermoſt of which is a ſmall conical ſharp-pointed gland: the bunches of flowers, about eight in each, ſtand upon peduncles the length of the leaves to which they are axillary. According to LAMARCK is a native of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. at Vauxhall, in Auguſt, from a plant purchaſed of Mr. NORTH, Nurſeryman at Lambeth, who ſays he raiſed it from ſeeds received from the Weſt-Indies about ſeven years ago. We are informed by Mr. WATSON, Gardener to Mr. WOODFORD, that whilſt confined in a pot and kept in the ſtove it never flowered, removed into the greenhouſe it ſuffered from the cold, but when planted in the border of the conſervatory it throve exceedingly and flowered freely, making a very ornamental ſhrub about five or ſix feet high. May be increaſed by cuttings.

Miller informs us, that when the flowers begin to appear, if the plants are expoſed to the open air, the buds will fall off without opening; and recommends that they ſhould at this time be placed in an airy glaſs-caſe, and a large ſhare of air be admitted in warm weather.

Perhaps, for want of attending to theſe directions, few cultivators have ſeen this ſhrub in full beauty, as it appeared in the conſervatory at Mr. Woodford's, where our drawing was taken.

PUNICA NANA. DWARF POMEGRANATE TREE.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus ſuperus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* multiloculare polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PUNICA *nana*; foliis linearibus, caule fruticoſo. *Sp. Pl.* 676. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 160. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 981. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PUNICA americana nana ſeu humillima. *Tournef. Inſt.* 636.

The PUNICA *nana*, of which no figure has, to our knowledge, been hitherto given, is a ſhrub of humble growth, in other reſpects ſo cloſely allied to PUNICA *Granatum*, that perhaps they might be conſidered as mere varieties, at leaſt it is difficult to find diſtinguiſhing characters, the leaves of our plant not being narrower in proportion to the length than in the other. Is generally ſuppoſed to be a native of the Weſt-Indies, and BROWN, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, mentions a larger and ſmaller variety of PUNICA, cultivated there, but does not ſay whether indigenous or not, nor do we find the other authors who have mentioned it, ſufficiently explicit to admit of aſcertaining its native country.

It is wonderful that ſo beautiful a ſhrub, cultivated by MILLER ſo long ſince as the year 1731, and eaſily propagated by layers, ſhould not be more common; certainly there are few inhabitants of the greenhouſe more ornamental, continuing full three months in bloſſom.

MILLER

Ed Edwards del Pub by T Curtis S Geo Crescent Mar 1 1791

Geo Edwards del Pub by T Curtis, 3 St Geo Crescent Mar 1. 1833 F Swainson sculp

SCUTELLARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWERED SCUTELLARIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ore integro: poſt floreſcentiam clauſo, operculato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCUTELLARIA *grandiflora;* foliis cordatis inciſo-crenatis utrinque pubeſcentibus petiolo brevioribus, ſpicis breviſſimis tetragonis, corollis hirſutis bracteis quater longioribus.

This ſpecies approaches very near to the *Scutellaria orientalis*, eſpecially to the variety found in Georgia, by TOURNEFORT, and deſcribed in his travels: but beſides that his plant has yellow flowers, ours differs in having much ſhorter ſpikes, corolla larger in proportion to the ſize of the bracteæ, leaves rounder, leſs tomentoſe underneath, but ſoft like velvet on both ſides; the flowers are ſcentleſs, and, as well as the whole plant, intenſely bitter. A hardy perennial. Flowers in July.

The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, was ſent us by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney, who raiſed it from ſeeds ſent him from Siberia.

Pub.by.T.Curtis, St.Geo.Crescent Mar.1 1805

RHODODENDRON DAURICUM. DOTTED-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus subinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *dauricum*; foliis glabris punctatis nudis, corollis rotatis. *Sp. Pl.* 562. *Pall. Rosſ.* 1. *p.* 47. *t.* 32. *Bot. Rep. t.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 604.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS folio glabro majusculo, amplo flore roseo. *Amm. Ruth.* 181. *t.* 27.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis utrinque punctatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 124. *n.* 10.

This very beautiful shrub is, according to PALLAS, peculiar to the subalpine tracts of eastern Asia, occurring chiefly in the northern parts of Siberia between the Jenisea and Lena rivers, where the northern sides of the mountains in the beginning of May are entirely empurpled by it. It must of course be considered as a very hardy plant, though like many other inhabitants of the coldest regions, when cultivated in this country, from the greater mildness of our winters it is apt to expand its flowers prematurely, which are usually destroyed by subsequent frosts and cold winds. On this account it is better, as soon as the blossoms begin to appear, to remove the plant under shelter, where it will prove exceedingly ornamental in the very depth of winter; but should the frost begin early and continue so long as to retard the opening of the blossoms till its

its natural ſeaſon, it might be ſuffered to continue in the open border.

Gmelin remarks a reſemblance between this plant and Azalea *lapponica*, which comes much nearer to Rhododendron *ferrugineum*: perhaps it was this obſervation that led Murray in the 13th and 14th editions of the Syſtema Vegetabilium to quote Ledum *groenlandicum* of the Flora Danica (*The Labrador Tea*) as a ſynonym; an error which Pallas has properly corrected. The leaves, which are dotted on both ſides, continue all the Winter on the plant in Siberia and, as in our ſpecimen, change to a brown colour; it ſometimes however happens with us that all of them fall off before the appearance of the flowers. The leaves and more eſpecially the bark have a ſtrong aromatic taſte and ſmell, and the ſcales of the flower-buds diffuſe this odour ſome diſtance; but, when ſeparated from theſe, the flowers themſelves appear to us to be ſcentleſs.

Our drawing was made at the garden of E. J. A. Woodford, Eſq. of Vauxhall, from a very fine ſpecimen, which began to expand its bloſſoms in the open air in the beginning of January, and was then removed under ſhelter.

Errata in Fasciculo postremo.

N. 621, lin. 20, pro *hujus operis?* lege *Babiana ſtricta* (α) *hujus operis, infra n.* 637.

N. 624. p. 2. l. 6, pro *it is* lege *that the ſtem is.*

N. 627, lin. 1 & 8. pro *algarvenſe* lege *algarvenſis.*

Sw.d Edwards del Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent Apr.l 1824 Swan sc.t

BABIANA STRICTA (α). DARK-BLUE-FLOWERED UPRIGHT BABIANA.

BABIANA *ſtricta.—Vide ſupra* N^um. 621.

(α) Corolla ſaturate cærulea, tubo et baſi laciniarum e purpureo-nigris. *Soland. Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 220.

IXIÆ *villoſæ var. Jacq. fragm. p.* 22. *n.* 76. *tab.* 14. *f.* 3.

This very beautiful variety was introduced into Kew gardens by Mr. MASSON. We did not obſerve whether it had the ſame ſcent as its co-ſpecies given N° 624.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. COLVILLE's, King's-Road, Chelſea.

JACQUIN has publiſhed a beautiful figure of it in his FRAGMENTA, ſeveral numbers of which have been lately received in England. *G.*

ERRATUM.

N° 576, p. 2, lin. 14, pro N° 339, lege N° 539.

Swd Edwards del Pub. by. T Curtis. St Geo. Crescent Apr 1. 1803 F. Jukes sc

BABIANA SPATHACEA. STIFF-LEAVED BABIANA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 576.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *spathacea;* foliis plicatis rigidiſſimis pungentibus, bracteа ſpathæformi ariſtata, ſpathis imbricatis ſubariſtatis nudis turgeſcentibus, tubo longo: laciniis regulari-patentibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *ſpathaceus. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 25. *prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 221.

Leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate, villoſe, (thoſe of old plants with us commonly naked, but thoſe of the younger bulbs always pubeſcent) very rigid, deeply plicate, terminating in an awn-like prickle, petioles long, widened at their baſes. Stem from four inches to near three feet high, with from two to four adpreſſed branches and an upper ſpathe-like bracte or cauline leaf with a very long awn; rachis ſcarcely flexuoſe, many-flowered. Spathes imbricate-diſtich, largiſh, ſomewhat membranous, naked, ſmooth, twice ſhorter than the corolla, awned-acuminate and ſometimes torn. Corolla narrow-funnel-formed, upright: tube filiform, ſtraight: ſegments divided to the tube, than which they are twice ſhorter, linear-oblong, alternate ones inclined to lanceolate, all regularly patent, turbinately contracted downwards, three of them generally terminated by a ſoft mucro. Anthers incumbent, linear, above the baſe of the ſegments, beneath the ſtigmas. In ſome luxuriant dried native ſpecimens the ſpathes are pellucid and their awns ſomething longer than with us. The leaſt pubeſcent of its family yet known to us. Found by THUNBERG at the Cape in Bockland and Hantum flowering during our winter months. As yet, we ſuppoſe, only in the collection of Mr. Alderman HIBBERT, at Clapham, by whom it has been lately imported and with whom it flowered in June laſt, moſt probably for the firſt time in Europe. *G.*

N.°639

Swd Edwards del Pub.d by Kitchener Strand Leicester Square as the Act directs

GENTIANA CILIATA. FRINGED-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculus* 2 longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *ciliata*; corollis quadrifidis margine ciliatis. *Sp. Pl.* 334. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 260. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 105. *n.* 73. *Scop. Carn.* 1. *p.* 176. *n.* 287. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 113. *Martyn Mill. Dict.* *n.* 44. *Allioni Ped.* 555.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis, laciniis ſerratis medio inciſo-ciliatis, foliis lanceolatis linearibuſque, caule flexuoſo angulato. *Froelich. Gent. p.* 109. *n.* 43. *Willd. Spec.* 1. 1351.

GENTIANA corollis quadrifidis inciſuris ciliatis. *Pallas Roſs*: 2. *p.* 101. *t.* 92. *f.* 2. *a. b.*

GENTIANA flore quadrifido, ore ciliato. *Hall. Helv. n.* 653.

GENTIANA anguſtifolia autumnalis minor, floribus ad latera piloſis. *Bauh. Pin.* 188.

GENTIANELLA cærulea oris piloſis. *Bauh. Pin.* 108. *Geſn. fig. lig.* 1.

GENTIANA autumnalis, folio centaurii minoris, flore cæruleo. *Hort. Eyſt. Autum. ord.* 2. *t.* 3. *f.* 2.

It appears uncertain whether the European, the American, and the Aſiatic ſpecies are the ſame; our plant is the Siberian variety, and correſponds with the figure and deſcription given by PALLAS, except that the ſtalk in his is quite erect. That figured in Flora Danica, t. 317, a native of Iceland,

land, ſeems to be a diſtinct ſpecies with quinquifid corollas and five ſtamens.

In JACQUIN's figure of the European variety, the ſegments of the calyx are more equal, blunt, and ſhort; and SCOPOLI deſcribes four nectariferous glands at the baſe of the germ, which we could not diſcover in our plant; the American variety has broader leaves and larger flowers.

In this the leaves are ſubconnate, linear-lanceolate, acute, keeled underneath, the edges rolled back; Peduncles long, angular, and hollow; Calyx four-cornered, alternate ſegments longer, more acuminate, ſharper keeled; Tube of the coroſla veined in ſtripes, longer than the calyx: limb four-cleft: ſegments twiſted, oblong, obtuſe, deeply fringed at the ſides. Stamens 4: filaments flat, concave, diſtinct but by approximation forming a tube round the germ, inſerted into the baſe of the coroila: Anthers yellow, incumbent. Germ raiſed on a pedicel, ſquariſh, twiſted, unilocular: ſeeds very many. Style hardly any: ſtigmas orbiculate, ſo as to give the appearance of the flower's being monogynous, but when more carefully examined is found to be bipartite. Said by PALLAS to be biennial, but is really perennial; for although the flowering plant appears always to periſh, yet it throws up a ſucceſſion of young ones, at a conſiderable diſtance from the parent, cloſe to the edge of the pot; hence it ſeems to be one of thoſe plants which are continually ſhifting their place of growth, as if the ſame earth could not for a ſucceſſion of years ſupply them neceſſary nouriſhment. Flowers in Autumn.

Raiſed from Siberian ſeeds by Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurſeryman at Hackney. Is hardy, and requires a treatment ſimilar to other alpine plants.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 1803 [illegible]

LONICERA IMPLEXA. MINORCA HONEY-SUCKLE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. monopetala irregularis. *Bacca* polyſperma 2-locularis infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LONICERA *implexa*; floribus ringentibus verticillatis, bracteis lævibus, foliis perennantibus glabris oblongis: ſuperioribus connato-perfoliatis: ſummis dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 231. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 984.

The Minorca Honey-Suckle belongs to the diviſion of Periclymenum, and approaches very near to Lonicera Caprifolium, differing principally in having ſmall evergreen leaves, which on the lower part of the plant are narrower with ſtraight ſides; branches intricately interwoven; whorls containing fewer flowers; tube of the corolla ſtraighter and ſegments of the limb ſhorter in proportion. The flowers are pale coloured, ſtreaked with red, white within when firſt expanded, but changing to yellow as in the common Woodbine.

If leſs ſhewy than ſome other ſpecies, it certainly yields to none in fragrance, and bloſſoms abundantly from Midſummer to Michaelmas.

Is hardy, but thrives beſt in a ſheltered ſituation. At the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD'S, from whoſe very curious collection of exotics, at Paddington, our drawing was taken in July 1801, it flouriſhed with great vigour in the open air, in front of the conſervatory.

May be propagated by cuttings, as other Honey-Suckles are.

Introduced, according to Hort. Kew. about the year 1772, by Monſ. RICHARD. Never before figured.

Pub.by P. Curtis, Middlesex Hospital, April 1.st 1800.

MELANTHIUM EUCOMOIDES. DWARF MELANTHIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* unguiculato-hexapetala seu 6-partita unguibus in tubum concretis. *Germina* 3 juncta supera stylis acuminata. *Stigmata* obsoleta. *Capsulæ* uniloculares introrsum conjunctæ istorsumque dehiscentes, stylis persistentibus rostratæ. *Semina* plurima rotunda. G.

OBS. *Radix bulbus tunicatus. Folia* 3—5, *perraro plura, disticha, caulina, plana, minus sæpe fistulosa, infra vaginantia. Scapus de brevissimo et fere nullo speciatim bipedalis vel ultra evadit; rachis vel pedunculi angulati. Flores nudi spicati, aut paniculato-racemosi, nunc etiam umbellati. Filamenta unguibus vel summo tubo insistentia. Capsulæ coriaceo-membranaceæ nodulosæ rarius subinflatæ. Anne* MELANTHIUM viride *revera hujus generis? Species Americanæ et Indicæ certe depellendæ,* VERATRO *forsan adjiciendæ aut in alterum sive in plura colligandæ genera.* WURMBEA *omnino congener huc relata.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides;* unguibus laciniarum corollæ compresso-stipitiformibus, laminis ovato-acuminatis infra membranaceo-auctis introrsum ventricose conniventibus, longitudine unguium. G.

MELANTHIUM *eucomoides. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 452. *Coll. suppl.* 104. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

Bulb tunicated, ovate, acuminate, integument dark brown. Caudex sometimes wholly under ground, and nearly obsolete, at other times 3—4 inches above it, covered by the imbricate cowled equitant bases of the leaves, which are 4—6,

4—6 or even more, alternate, diſtich, oblong-lanceolate, recurved, ſmooth and ſomewhat ſhining with a middle longitudinal furrow, the upper ones ovate-lanceolate, ſheathing the 1—8 flowered umbel by the ſinus formed of their cowled baſes; peduncles hid by the leaves, one-flowered, about an inch long, equal, thick, triquetral, attenuated downwards. Corolla terminal, ſomewhat herbaceous, petals campanulately radiating from the crown of the peduncles; ungues thick, fleſhy, compreſſedly columnar; laminæ ſubmembranous, ſtreaked, incurved at their ſummits, and ſubgibbous outwards, rolling inwards they embrace the baſes of the filaments which are brown, tumid, and ſtand on the upper extremity of the ungues, incurved, round, the length of laminæ and ſtyles; anthers linear-oblong, purpliſh brown above the points of the petals; pollen yellow. Styles patent upwards. Stigmas ſmall brown points. Seeds about the ſize of thoſe of muſtard. An inhabitant of the Cape, to be treated as a greenhouſe plant. Flowers in February.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of Mr. WOODFORD, Vauxhall, a never-failing ſource of rare and new plants. *G.*

Sol Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, Glo.Crescent, Apr.1.1826. Edmonton.

MASSONIA PUSTULATA. SHAGREEN-LEAVED MASSONIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 559.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MASSONIA *puſtulata;* acaulis, foliis orbiculatis acutis diffite ſulcato-ſtriatis: tuberculis pyramidatis ſine ordine denſis exaſperatis, thyrſo umbellato-congeſto, collo denudato-elevato. *G.*

MASSONIA *puſtulata. Jacq. Coll.* 4. 177. apud Icones omiſſa.

MASSONIA *ſcabra. MSS. Bankſ. Spec. capenſe Sp. v. conſervatum. Bot. Rep. tab.* 46.

Leaves round with a point, flat, recumbent, thick, leathery, of a deep ſhining green ſtreaked with ſeveral diſtant furrow-like longitudinal lines converging at each end, upper ſurface thickly ſet with ſmall conic tubercles in the manner of ſhagreen, but not beſet with hairs, as in thoſe of MASSONIA *echinata.* The bractes elliptic-lanceolate, large, foliaceous, hemming in the flowers like the calyx of a ſyngeneſious plant, equal to the top of the tube. Pedicles about half the length of the flower. Corolla of a watery green; tube cylindric, twice longer than the ſegment, equal to the ſtamens that ſtand on its neck, which is thickened, of a deeper green than any other part of the flower and, by the rolling back of the ſegments of its outer coat below the baſes of the filaments, has the appearance of being prominent: ſegments ovate-acuminate, convolute, concave, with a tranverſe plait at their baſe. Filaments firm, cyathiformly arranged, as it were mediately inſerted, whitiſh; ſtyle about their length, ſix-ſtreaked. Stigma nearly obſolete, but, examined through a glaſs, hiant and fringed.

The

The tube of the corolla is filled with a clear nectareous liquid, which rising above the brim adds to the singular appearance of the plant.

Flowers in January; without scent; of as easy culture as Ixia, Gladiolus, or any other Cape bulb.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messr. Colvilles, King's-Road. *G.*

Syd Edwards del. Pub by Curtis Botanical Garden Glasshouse Row Lambeth

LACHENALIA LANCEÆFOLIA. SPOTTED COPPERAS-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 588.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia;* foliis lanceolato-acuminatis in orbem recumbentibus maculatis, pedunculis corolla campanulata triplo longioribus, laciniis recurvis: alternis revolutis depreſſioribus, germine ſtipitato. *G.*

LACHENALIA *lanceæfolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 402. *Coll. ſuppl.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 178.

Leaves many, lying in a crowded circle round the ſtem, copperas-coloured, ſpotted, ſomewhat convolute upwards, and cowled at the baſe. Stem round, attenuated downwards, weak, generally recumbently aſſurgent, rachis interruptedly many-angled, owing to the decurrent bractes, of which many are barren and ſit cloſe to the ſide or under the fertile ones, all ſmall and ſubulate. Flowers with deflex filiform pedicels, three times longer than the corolla, ſparſely, but often crowdedly, diſpoſed in an oblong raceme. Corolla regular, deeply ſix-parted, vireſcent upwards, within thickſet with liver-coloured confluent dots, ſegments with their apices glandularly thickened and inflectedly-retuſe, linear-oblong, equal, inner ones recurved to the baſe, outer ones revolute and thence ſhorter; when impregnation has taken place theſe all unroll, and converging protect the germ while it ripens into a capſule. Stamens upright, adnate to the claws of the ſegments, ſhorter than ſtyle and corolla. Style inclined, ſlightly curved, rather ſhorter than corolla. Germ elevated within the corolla on a ſtipitate

ſtipitate receptacle. A native of the Cape. Bulb and ſeed we had not an opportunity of obſerving, but their deſcription will be found in JACQUIN.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, who imported the bulb from Paris with many other new and rare plants.

We have ſeen a ſpecimen having only three flowers and very narrow leaves.

Flowers in October. *G.*

Jos. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA. BUCK'S-HORN LOBELIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Willd. Smith. Thunb.*

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capſ.* infera 2- ſeu 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *coronopifolia ;* foliis lanceolatis dentatis, pedunculis longiſſimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1322. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 952. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 286.

LOBELIA foliis oblongis dentato-pinnatifidis, cauleque erecto hirtis, pedunculis elongatis. *Thunb. Prod.* 40.

RAPUNTIUM folio longo profunde dentato, florum petalis longiſſimis. *Burm. Afr.* 98. *t.* 38. *f.* 1.

RAPUNTIUM *æthiopicum ;* flore cæruleo galeato, foliis coronopi. *Herm. Afr.* 18. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 88.

This is a ſhewy plant from the ſize of its flowers, which in brilliancy perhaps ſurpaſs thoſe of every other ſpecies of Lobelia, the delicacy of the blue colour is inimitable. It varies with ſolitary flowers and with two on each peduncle. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Gardens by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe in winter.

Flowers in July and Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall.

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BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

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CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII.

"The same hand, that raised the Cedar, formed the Hyssop on the wall."

ENCYCL. BRIT.

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MDCCCIII.

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GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var.* γ.) PALE-PURPLE CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid.* Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.*—*Vid. supra* Num. 625.

(γ) Purpureo-albescens.

This is the strongest and largest variety of the three, and the segments somewhat shorter and arranged in a wider or broader campanulate form than in the others.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, by whom it was raised from seed. G.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. George's Crescent May 1. 1803 E. Sansom sculp.

MARICA PALUDOSA. MARSH MARICA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. infra Num. 655.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *paludosa;* foliis petiolato-plicatis utrinque lamellato-costatis caule terete plurimum altioribus; corollæ laciniis intimis erectioribus minimis cochleari-concavis apice recurvulis. *G.*

MARICA *paludosa. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 246. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MARICA *Cipura. Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 118.

CIPURA *paludosa. Aubl. Guian.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 13.

Root a round tunicated bulb covered with membranous integuments. Leaves radical, about a foot high, narrow-lanceolate, laxly plicate, three-nerved or thereabouts, with longitudinal parallel lamellose ribs, thin, grass-green, quite smooth, far-acuminate, upright, springing from even petiole-like convolute submembranous bases, equitant near the bulb. Stem round, short, strict, terminated by the flower-fascicle, which rises from the bosom of a two-valved involucre, the outer valve of which is similar to the leaves and though smaller yet far longer than the fascicle and even with the summits of the other leaves, inner valve several times less, convolute. Pedicles of the fascicle equal to their valves, one-flowered; flowers several, expanding in succession, and but of very short duration; a description of them will be found in the generic character and observation intended to accompany two other species in the next fasciculus. A native of Guiana, where it was found by AUBLET in moist meadows (Savannahs) at the foot of Mount Courou, flowering in August; he says it varies with blue flowers. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, who received it from the Botanic Garden of the Island of St. Vincent's; with him it flowered last year in June, most probably for the first time in Europe. It requires to be kept in the tan-pit of the stove.

Why has SCHREBER changed AUBLET'S original name of CIPURA for MARICA? *G.*

Syd.t Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mayfair Jan.y 1.st 1808. P. Gaston sc.t

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS (*var.* α.) WAVED-FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *undulatus.—Vid. supra Num.* 538.

(α) Corolla luteo-ſqualens vittis livido-purpuraſcentibus percurſa; tubo nunc ſpatha aliquantulo breviore, nunc equali, nonnunquam altiori. *G.*

This is a far leſs elegant variety than (β) N° 538 of this work, has generally narrower larger flowers, and may be conſidered by many as deſerving to be ranked as a ſeparate ſpecies; but from the obſervation of long cultivation and the variations of the ſame bulb in different years, we think it is a mere variety.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. *G.*

N.° 048

Publié par N. Chevalier Libraire Quai des Grands Augustins.

GLADIOLUS BLANDUS (*var.* β.) SNOW-WHITE CORN-FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *blandus.—Vid. fupra Num.* 625.

(β) Niveus laccato-emarcefcens.

A mere variety of the fpecies above referred to. Generally a lower plant than the other two.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurfery of Meffrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenfington. G.

N.º649.

Srd. Edwards del Pub. by Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent May. 1. 1803.

PROTEA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis subinde vario modo cohærentibus). *Antheræ* insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, superum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *cordata*; foliis cordatis. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 60. *t.* 5. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl. t.* 535. *Murr. Syst. Veg.* 142. *Gmelin. Syst. Nat.* 225. *Bot. Repos. t.* 289.

This beautiful dwarf species of Protea flowered the beginning of last March at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, as we supposed, for the first time in Europe; but, since our engraving was prepared for publication, we learn from a figure in the Botanical Repository, that a similar plant has also flowered this season at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S Nursery at Hammersmith.

Stalks always of a bright red colour, not branched except very near the root, flexuose, from a span to a foot long. Leaves alternate, heart-shaped, of a pale glaucous green colour, quite entire, with a red cartilaginous margin. Stipulæ three or four, linear-lanceolate, deciduous. Flower sessile, very near the root: scales of the calyx or involucrum imbricate, oblong-ovate, obtuse, of a purplish red colour, very bright in the sunshine, with a scarious margin. Florets crowded on a flat receptacle: claws of the petal chaffy, diaphanous, three of them united and one distinct. The three concave segments of the limb of the coalesced petals enclose three of the linear anthers in such a manner as exactly to represent a large bilocular anther; so that to a superficial observer the floret would appear to be diandrous, having one large and one slender anther, the latter standing considerably above the former from the greater length of the solitary petal. The germ is surrounded by a dull-purple coloured pappus.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, first discovered by THUNBERG in the mountains of Hottentot's Holland and near the river Zonder-End. Should be kept in a very airy part of the greenhouse and planted in a loamy soil. May be propagated by cuttings.

N.650

J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis Strand, London, May 1. 1803

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. PURPLE RHODODENDRON.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* foliis nitidis lanceolatis utrinque glabris, racemis terminalibus. *Spec. Pl.* 562. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 1. *t.* 78. *Pall. Roſſ.* 1. *p.* 43. *t.* 29. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 67. *Martin Mill. Dict.*

RHODODENDRON *ponticum;* foliis oblongis glabris utrinque concoloribus, corymbis terminalibus, corollis campanulato-rotatis petalis lanceolatis. *Willd. Arb.* 285. *Ejuſdem Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 606.

CHAMÆRHODENDROS pontica maxima, folio lauro-cerafi. *Tourn. Cor.* 42. *It.* 2. *p.* 99.

This beautiful ever-green ſhrub is a native of Gibraltar, the Levant, and of Georgia, particularly on the ſouthern ſide of Mount Caucaſus, growing in the rocky moiſt woods of beech and alder, and ſometimes acquiring the height of eight or nine feet. As PALLAS had no opportunity of procuring a living ſpecimen in bloſſom from Caucaſus, his figure was taken from the Gibraltar variety, familiar as he ſays to the Engliſh gardens; and he doubts if this be the ſame ſpecies with that deſcribed by TOURNEFORT; becauſe he ſays it wants the ſpots on the broader ſegment of the flower. Whether we were really at

firſt ſupplied with this plant from Gibraltar, and the one here figured, now become ſo extremely common, has been ſince raiſed from ſeeds imported from Aſia, we know not: but our plant certainly agrees in every reſpect with the deſcription of TOURNEFORT, and differs from that of PALLAS, not only in having the broadeſt lacinia of the corolla ſpotted with orange colour, but alſo in having all the laciniæ obtuſe, which are both figured and deſcribed by him as acute.

TOURNEFORT ſuppoſed that the narcotic deleterious honey familiar to the inhabitants of Georgia and known to the ancients, being particularly mentioned both by DIOSCORIDES and PLINY, owed its origin to the flowers of the RHODODENDRON *ponticum*; but later travellers have, with more probability, attributed this quality to the honey gathered from the flowers of AZALEA *pontica*, ſee No. 443 of this work.

A middling-ſized Rhododendron, which had been ſomewhat forced, ſtanding in a very light airy bow-window facing the North, produced a large drop of very pellucid nectar at the baſe of the broadeſt ſegment of each corolla: as the flower decayed, this drop moſtly cryſtallized, a number of theſe cryſtals was collected, five of which weighed a grain; they were very tranſparent, reſembling in appearance and taſte the pureſt white ſugar-candy: the ſame has been obſerved in ſome degree, but not nearly to the ſame extent, on ſome other trees ſimilarly ſituated.

Is a hardy evergreen, but apt to be injured by late froſts; loves a moiſt ſoil and ſhady ſituation; bears forcing remarkably well, and in this ſtate great numbers have of late years been brought to the London markets, to ornament our houſes in the Spring. Introduced about the year 1763. May be propagated by layers, which is the moſt expeditious mode of having large trees, but can be eaſily raiſed from ſeed, and ſuch plants are much the handſomeſt, and will flower in three or four years.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis St Geo Crescent May 1. 1807

PASSIFLORA SERRATIFOLIA. NOTCH-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

Clafs and Order.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA. *L.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA. *Sw. Willd.*

Generic Character.

Trigyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* corona. *Bacca* pedicellata.

Specific Character.

PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia;* foliis indivifis ovatis ferratis. *Syft. Veget.* 821. *Spec. Pl.* 1355. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 306. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 217. *f.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Jacq. Hort. t.* 10.

PASSIFLORA foliis ovatis venofis fubferrulatis, petiolis biglandulofis, involucro triphyllo. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 3. *p.* 606.

PASSIFLORA foliis ovato-oblongis ferrulatis, corolla calycem fuperante. *Cav. Diff.* 10. *p.* 452. *t.* 279.

GRANADILLA americana, folio oblongo leviter ferrato, petalis ex viridi rubefcentibus. *Mart. Cent.* 36. *t.* 36.

The PASSIFLORA *ferratifolia* is a native of Surinam, and conſequently requires to be kept conſtantly in the bark ſtove, where it flouriſhes vigoroufly and produces plenty of flowers through the greateſt part of the Summer, which are both pleaſant to the eye and very agreeably ſcented.

Was firſt raiſed in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea, in the year 1731, from ſeeds ſent by HOUSTON.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall.

Ed Edwards del. Pub.d by Edwards & Co. Bond Street, London.

CROCUS SUSIANUS. CLOTH OF GOLD CROCUS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha 2-valvis, 1-flora, hyalino-membranacea, valva intima peranguſtior, acuminata, altera contenta; *Cor.* ſupera, terminalis, infundibuliformis, erecta; tubus elongatus partim ſubterraneus; limbus ſubæqualiter ſexpartitus, regularis, amplus. *Stigm.* 3, convoluta ſenſim criſtato-dilatata vel ſummatim eroſa aut multifida. G.

OBS. *Radix bulbo-tuber veſtitum, infra radicans, alia plura (rarius unicum) ſubbiſcapifera ſuperne (quandoque lateraliter) evolvens, iſta dum increſcunt et expandunt priſtinum mox evanidum, exſugunt opprimuntque. Corollæ laciniæ oblongæ vel ſublanceolatæ, tubus a ſpatha vaginatus. Folia plura, radicalia, circumſtantia, anguſta, acuto-linearia, carinata, a vaginis pluribus membranaceis radicalibus imbricatis longe faſciata. Scapi ſubgeminati, 1-flori, angulati, alte ſubterranei. Filam. brevia, antherarum ferme longitudine, erecta ſummo tubo impoſita, ſtylum filiformem ſtipantia; ſtigmata ſæpius inæqualia. Capſula recondita.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *ſuſianus* pauciflorus, bulbo groſſe reticulato maculis irregularibus apertis; laciniis extimis corollæ ſupra perſiſtenter revolutis; ſtigmatibus antheris ſemiſuperantibus. G.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-vario flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 206.

CROCUS vernus aureus variegatus. *Hort. eyſt. hyem. tab.* 1. *f.* 3.

CROCUS vernus flore aureo-rutilante. *Theatr. Flor. Paris.*

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 121. *f. iv.*

CROCUS vernus aureo-rutilante. *Vallet Jard. du Roi.*

CROCUS luteus lineis nigris. *Swert. floril. fol.* 5. *f.* 3.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo-varius. *Bauh. Pin. l.* 2. *ſ.* 2. *p.* 66.

CROCUS vernus luteus verſicolor primus. *Park. Parad. p.* 166. *n.* 24. *t.* 163. *f.* 11.

Hic et CROCUS vernus *(nobis* mæſiacus*) ſupra* 45, *a* CROCO verno (flore violaceo) *recedunt præprimis ore tubi nudo, nec ut in illo pilis glanduloſis clauſo.* G.

We believe our preſent plant to be as ſpecifically diſtinct from the one already figured N° 45 of this work under the name

name of CROCUS *vernus*, as any one ſpecies of this natural order is from its neareſt neighbour or relative. This has its bulb clothed with coarſe wiry-fibrous netted coverings, the outermoſt one of which has large irregular-ſhaped interſtices, the coverings of that are ſmooth ſcarioſe ſhell-like membranes, cloſely ribbed with fine parallel fibres without the above-mentioned kind of interſtices. This is a ſmaller plant in all its parts, producing about two flowers from each mother-bulb, whereas that throws up many in ſucceſſion; this expands its flowers in all weathers, the three outer ſegments of which upwards are rolled back and continue ſo even when the flower is cloſed in the evening, never returning to a ſtraight poſition; in that the flowers expand only in clear or warm weather, and while in vigour all the ſegments open uniformly (none being revolute) and cloſe in the ſame manner towards evening; in this the ſtigmas are narrower cowled-convolute, of a deep orange colour, and reach half their length above the anthers; in that they are convolute and flatly compreſſed, yellow, with their ſummits ſomewhat below the tops of the anthers; this is the earlieſt blower, and ſeems more eaſily affected by froſt while in bloom. Mr. SALISBURY of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, where our drawing was taken, informs us, that he never obſerved this ſpecies to ſeed with him, though moſt others do freely. This ſpecies (ſo characteriſtically figured in many of the older books, particularly in the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*) was received by CLUSIUS at Frankfort, about the year 1587, from Conſtantinople, as was the CROCUS *vernus* of this work (our *mæſiacus*) from near Belgrade; both may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the purple-flowered CROCUS *vernus* (which we ſuppoſe to be a native of our parts of Europe and is the lateſt flowerer of the three) by not having the mouth of their tube cloſed by a ring of glandular entangled hairs; to this laſt the ſpecific name of *vernus* may be continued.

The obſervations of JACQUIN and EHRHART, from which we were led to look for and aſcertain the exiſtence of the ſecond valve in the ſpathe of this genus and correct an error ſanctioned by the names of LINNÆUS and JUSSIEU, were kindly pointed out to us by Mr. C. KÖNIG, a gentleman from whom the public may ſhortly expect much uſeful information in a periodical work, the firſt number of which is now in the preſs, and which is to conſiſt of tranſlations of tracts as yet little known amongſt us, from all languages, with notes and obſervations. JACQUIN, when he ſays that the valves are three and ſometimes four, ſeems to us to have miſtaken the ſheath that envelopes the ſtems for the valve. G.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, Stockwell, Lambeth, June 1st 1803.

ORNITHOGALUM REVOLUTUM. REVOLUTE-FLOWERED STAR-OF-BETHLEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, basi staminifera, infra connivens supra patens aut simpliciter rotato-patens, persistens. *Filam.* 3, alterna deorsum dilatata. *Stigma* 1. *Capsl.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum*; racemo oblongiusculo, laciniis ovalibus tandem revoluto-convexis, stylo subulato germine duplo breviore, stigmate subtrilobo-capitato, lobulis fimbriatis subdecursivis canaliculato dehiscentibus. G.

ORNITHOGALUM *revolutum. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 46. *t.* 89. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 118.

OBS. *Spathæ in nostro specimine virescentes, in Jacquiniano sphacelato-fuscescentes, scariosæ; variatio in plantis bulbosis capensibus hic cultis sæpissime occurrens.* G.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves all radical, 3—6 inches long, patently recurved round the stem, linear-lanceolate, thickish, subcoriaceous, without prominent nerves (when viewed through a magnifier both surfaces appear roughened like shagreen by innumerable close glandular points) rather flat upwards, channelled downwards, edged with a very slender white cartilage minutely ciliate. Scape about eight inches high, upright, round, polished, terminated by a somewhat conic-oblong raceme of white flowers with a round darkish stain at their base, quite scentless; bractes acuminately lanceolate, convolute, some of the lower ones the length of the pedicles, upper ones gradually shorter, green or scarious and brownish. Corolla rotate, segments before they decay revolute as to their whole circumference, hence linear convex, outer ones somewhat

what obovate and often emarginate or slightly tridentate, inner ones oval, more acute, entire. Filaments three times shorter than corolla, into the base of which they are inserted, subulate, upright-incurved, convolutely channelled downwards, membranously winged towards their bases which are adpressed to the germ, the three alternate ones opposite the inner segments have these flatly expanded and sometimes lengthened upwards into two connivent teeth, but not so remarkably so as in most other species, those of the three others are convolute and hence much narrower in appearance. Anthers versatile, splitting at both ends, fixed inwards to the points of the filaments and bursting towards the pistil which is equal to the stamens; germ oblong-oval, bluntly trigonal, black-green, streaked by six parallel lines continued along the style; stigma consisting of three small yellowish dehiscent-fringed crestlets.

We had never seen it in any collection until we observed it last Spring at Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes's, and another variety at Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden this Spring, both imported from the Cape.

Flowers in March, and requires the treatment of the hardier Cape bulbs, that is, to be kept in the greenhouse and planted in light earth.

Ornithogalum *aureum* (*supra* 190) is Ornithogalum *thyrsoides* (α) of Hort. Kew. Ornithogalum *flavescens* of Jacquin, and Ornithogalum *thyrsoides* (α) and Ornithogalum *aureum* (β and γ) of Willdenow.——Ornithogalum *thyrsoides* (β) of Hort. Kew. is the *thyrsoides* of Jacquin, Hort. Vind. and of Miller's plates, t. 192. Certainly a distinct species. G.

Ned Edwards del. Pub.d by Curtis's Bot. Mag.e Crescent, June 1 1823. J. Swan sculp.

MARICA NORTHIANA. BROAD-STEMMED MARICA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum 2-valve; *Spathæ* 1-valves, 1-floræ, incluſæ. *Cor.* hexapetaloideo-ſexpartita, laciniæ intimæ minores. *Fil.* diſcreta, ſtyli angulis oppoſita, antheris breviora, diſco glanduloſo corollæ inſiſtentia. *Stigm.* 3, rectiſſima, turbinato-divergentia (ſæpius in compagem alato-triquetram & 3 canaliculatam cujus angulis antheræ affiguntur altius breviuſve coalita), ſummatim hiantia vel breviter fiſſa & ſubbilabiata, ſtylo longiora. *Capſ.* columnariter elongata, tereti-trigona, polyſperma, apice latius denudata. *G.* MARICA. *Schreb.* CIPURA. *Aubl.* & *Juſſ.*

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ perennantes in paludibus & ad margines fluminum Americæ Auſtralioris provenientes. Radix vel bulbus tunicatus vel de rhizomate fibroſa. Folia in bulboſis petiolata, plicata, in fibroſis enſiformia, plana. Spathæ congeſtim & alternatim adverſæ, invicem conduplicanter amplexæ, ab involucro in faſciculum compreſſum coarctatæ. Flores plures ſucceſſive prodeuntes. Corolla involuto-marceſcens, decidua, ſæpius fugaciſſima; laciniæ intimæ polymorphæ, fere ſemper perexiguiores extimiſque admodum diſſimiles. Stamina angulis ſtyli triquetri exacte oppoſita, antheræ linearioblongæ in plurimis primo liberæ mox fœcundationem abſolventes angulos compagis ſtigmatoſæ humore viſcoſo jam madentis per ſuos loculos intus conduplicantibus equitanter prehendunt iiſque appictæ manent; unde arrecta ſuſtinentur filamenta, quæ, ſi huncce admoto acu ſolvas nexum, ſuccidunt detenſa. Capſ. cartilagineo-coriacea, trifariam dehiſcens. Sem. in ſingulis loculis biſerialia, ſubſphæricea, ſæpius ſubangulata.* TIGRIDIA *(ſupra 532) a* FERRARIA *ſegreganda,* MARICÆ *proximior, a qua (commode quidem, forſan vero nimis artificioſe) diſtinguenda filamento cuniculato tereti antheris prælongiore, ſtyloque ſtigmatibus ſemifiſſis pluries longiore; cæteris compar. Stamina ſulciebus interangularibus bilabiatis ſtigmatum accumbentia ab utriſque ſecernunt* IRIDEM & MORÆAM. *Huc* IRIS martinicenſis *(ſupra 416) forſanque* SISYRINCHIUM palmifolium *Linnæi.* G.

Specific

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *northiana*; vivipara, ſubbarbata, foliis enſiformibus flabellatim diſtichis, caule alato-enſiformi toto ab involucri extima valva folioformi concreto-vaginato, laciniis extimis ſubdeflexis. *G.*
FERRARIA *elegans. Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 42.
MORÆA *northiana. Kern. Hort. Semp. t. Bot. Rep. t.* 255.

Root fibrous; caudex ſhort, generally hid by the laterally far imbricate equitant baſes of the leaves, which are 2—3 feet high, linear-lanceolate, flat, poliſhed, with a lateral exciſion on their inner ſide for half their length, ſtiffened from below by a flattiſh but broad and thick midrib gradually obliterated upwards; ſtem longer than theſe, often falcate, ſheathed its whole length by the lower bracte, which reſembles the leaves but is narrower, with this it is entirely grown together; from near its ſummit iſſues laterally the common peduncle or rachis, refracted in the oppoſite direction and ſheathed by the oppoſite bracte which is many times ſmaller than the lower one; flower-faſcicles 2—3, ſometimes twin, terminal one the largeſt and moſt flowered; one or more of theſe inſtead of flowering is generally transformed into a perfect plant preſently ſhooting out its fibres through the ſheathing bracte, its involucre and ſpathes becoming ſo many leaves, it grows and increaſes thus penſile till its weight bends the mother-ſtem near enough to the earth for it to take root therein. Flowers in April and May, but its bloom ſcarcely laſts through the forenoon; very fragrant. Exterior ſegments of Corolla large, lanceolate-elliptic, interior ſuburceolately aſſurgent, obovate-oblong, far ſmaller, broad, concave, pubeſcent ungues, recurved laminæ with revolute margins. Piſtil rather longer than ſtamens; ſtigmas ſhortly triſid, two ſegments upright, acuminate, the third rolling back forms a kind of lip on the angles and not in the ſpace between the angles, as in IRIS and MORÆA. A native of the Brazils, where it was gathered on the iſland of Raza, near the mouth of Rio Janeiro, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS; introduced here via Liſbon, by the late Mrs. NORTH, in honour of whom the gardeners have dubbed it with its preſent barbarous nick-name. Requires to be kept in the ſtove, where it flowers freely, does not ſeed, but produces abundance of offsets or ſuckers. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nurſery, Kenſington. *G.*

Nº 655

Curtis Sᵗ Geo: Creſcent June 1. 1803. F. Sanſom

MARICA PLICATA. SMALL-FLOWERED MARICA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 654.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MARICA *plicata ;* laciniis obovatis pariter patentibus, caule ſupra reclinato paniculato, pedunculis ſecundo-aſſurgentibus, antheris liberis, ſtigmatibus ſubfolliculoſis uſque ſtylum diſcretis. *G.*

MORÆA *plicata. Swartz Fl. Ind. occ.* 82. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 243. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MORÆA *palmifolia. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 227. *Coll.* 3. 192. Nec Thunb. Diſſ.

SISYRINCHIUM *latifolium. Swartz prod.* 17. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 118. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 304.

SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium. Cav. Diſſ.* 6. 348. *t.* 19. *f.* 1. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 118. Nec Linn. Mant. Syſt. Veg. aut Willd. Sp. Pl.

SISYRINCHIUM *americanum. Magn. H. R. Monſp.* 185.

IXIA *americana. Aublet Guian.* 1. 33.

FERRARIA *parviflora. Saliſb. Prod. Hort.* 43.

BERMUDIANA palmæ folio, radice bulboſa. *Tourn. Inſt.* 388. *Plum. Am.* 35. *t.* 46. *f.* 2.

Root a tunicated bulb clothed with dark purpliſh membranous integuments and protruding thick, fleſhy, ſubfuſiform, perpendicular radicles. Radical leaves 2—5, 1—2 feet high, ſtiff, upright, deep green, laxly plicate, traverſed by 5—7 longitudinal nerves, which are equidiſtant, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, ſpringing from petioled, ſubconvolute baſes, membranouſly dilated towards the bulb and equitant ; ſtem centrical about their length or ſomething higher, ſtrict, round, naked to near the top where it is bent horizontal and becomes a leafy one-ranked, aſſurgent panicle, conſiſting of a terminal flower-faſcicle, and about two common peduncles which are ſometimes double or twin, but always with the flower-faſcicles ſmaller than

than the terminal one, they iſſue from two leafy braĉtes or ſpathes, the outermoſt of which is ſimilar to the leaves but far ſmaller yet longer than peduncles, inner one minute, ovate, rigid, concealed within the convolute petioled baſe of the outermoſt. Flower-faſcicles 8—13 flowered, expanding their bloſſoms in ſucceſſion, each of which is ſupported by a pedicle that raiſes it clear of the valves; theſe are alternately oppoſed, cloſely conduplicate, one to each pedicle, outermoſt one of the involucre generally ſplit half way down and as well as that oppoſed to it green, inner ones whitiſh, diaphanous, and very thin, the whole form an acutely ovate compreſſed head or faſcicle, reſting upon the end of the peduncle, which is ſomewhat enlarged. Corolla upright, ſcentleſs, rotate, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, ſegments obovate, obtuſe, inner ones narroweſt, all diſtinĉt down to the glandular diſk that covers the germ, through which the ſtyle paſſes and on which the ſtamens ſtand, theſe are upright, ſomewhat patent, twice ſhorter than corolla, anthers deep yellow, oblong-linear, longer than the filaments, and rather taller than the ſtigmas; ſtyle triquetral, twice ſhorter than the ſtigmas, which are quite ſtraight, turbinately divergent, and if cloſely examined will be found to be tubular or a kind of follicles ventricoſely enlarged towards their middle ending in ſmall hiant, ſhaggy mouths; germ trigonal, attenuated downwards with a flattiſh uncovered ſummit. Corolla decays by rolling inwards and ſoon falls off; expands with us about ſunſet in March and April, and laſts about three or four hours. In Jamaica, where SWARTZ found it on the weſtern aſpeĉts of mountainous paſtures, it flowers the year round about four in the afternoon.

Gathered by MASSON at St. Chriſtopher's, by AUBLET in Cayenne; and according to CAVANILLES by others in St. Domingo. Requires the treatment of a tender ſtove plant. Dr. DRYANDER, who has ſeen the ſpecimen of SISYRINCHIUM *palmifolium* in the Herbarium of LINNÆUS, is convinced of that being a different ſpecies from the preſent, and confirms WILLDENOW's obſervation.

Cultivated by MILLER in 1739.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, who received it from Jamaica. *G.*

N.º 650

STATICE SPECIOSA. PLANTAIN-LEAVED THRIFT.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, integer, plicatus, ſcarioſus. *Pet.* 5. *Sem.* 1. ſuperum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STATICE *ſpecioſa*; ſcapo dichtomo ancipiti, foliis ovatis mucronatis, floribus aggregatis. *Syſt. Veg. Spec. Pl.* 395. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 384.

STATICE ſcapo ramoſo tereti, ramis ancipitibus alatis, floribus imbricatis, foliis obovato-cuſpidatis mucronatis, margine cartilagineis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1527.

LIMONIUM foliis lanceolatis mucronatis radicalibus, caule ancipiti dichotomo, ſtipulis ſimplicibus. *Hort. Upſ.* 71. *Gmel. Siberic.* 3. *p.* 221. *t.* 91. *f.* 1.

LIMONIUM elatius plantaginis foliis procumbentibus in aculeum terminatis, floribus albis in capitula congeſtis. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 129.

Leaves all radical, ſpread on the ground, obovate, terminated with a ſtiffiſh mucro, veined and purple-coloured underneath. Scape or ſtalk not round as deſcribed by WILLDENOW from a dried ſpecimen, but triangular with one of the angles rounded off, which makes it nearly half-round: the upper part and alternate but not dichotomous branches are alſo three-cornered, with the angles winged and much criſped, ſo that neither *teres* nor *anceps* are appropriate terms. Bractes ſcarioſe, ovate-acuminate, ſtem-embracing, one at each diviſion; and ſimilar ones, but green with a membranous margin, imbricate

imbricate along the under ſide of the ſpike. Flowers aggregate in broad terminal ſecund ſpikes. Calyx perſiſtent, crowned with a ſilvery white funnel-ſhaped border. Corolla 5-petaled, purple, very deciduous, ſo that in dried ſpecimens the calyx only remains, which has given occaſion to the flowers being deſcribed as white.

According to GMELIN, this plant is common throughout Siberia. The dried leaves being uſed as a ſubſtitute for tea, it has obtained in ſome parts a name, ſignifying in Engliſh *Stone Tea.*

A hardy perennial, very fit for adorning rock-work, eaſily propagated by ſeeds, which it produces freely. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1776, by Chevalier MURRAY.

Our ſpecimen was k ndly communicated by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from Siberia.

Flowers about Midſummer.

N.°657

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent June 1. 1803 Printed

AMARYLLIS RETICULATA. NETTED-VEINED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata*; submultiflora, corollis nutantibus basi tubulosis limbo reticulatis, foliis oblongis. *L'Herit. sert. angl.* 12.

AMARYLLIS *reticulata*; spatha subbiflora, corollis basi tubulosis nutantibus, fauce tubi glabra, scapo compresso, foliis oblongis basi attenuatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 417. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 54. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 179. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This is to be distinguished by the petals being transversely veined, and by the smoothness of the throat. Flowers in April; a native of the Brasils; and was introduced in 1777 by EDW. WHITAKER GRAY, M. D. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* We have seen it with four flowers. We take this opportunity of correcting a mistake of the late Mr. CURTIS, in saying that LINNÆUS gave the name of *equestris* to the AMARYLLIS published above (No. 305) "from some fancied resemblance to a horse's head;" the fact is, this name was given from the remarkable likeness the front view of it has to a star of some of the orders of knighthood; an appearance well expressed by JACQUIN's figure in the *Hortus Schoenbrunnensis*.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, with whom it flowers freely in the stove.

Published Pub.d by Fisher, Son & Co. Newgate Street, June 1.1833.

MENYANTHES INDICA. INDIAN BUCK-BEAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hirsuta. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capsula* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MENYANTHES *indica*; foliis cordatis subcrenatis, petiolis floriferis, corollis interne pilosis. *Spec. Pl.* 207. *Willd.* 1. 811. *Fl. Zeylan.* 42. *Swartz obs.* 58.

MENYANTHES foliis cordatis undulato-crenatis, petiolis floriferis. *Thunb. Prod.* 34.

NYMPHÆÆ minoris affinis indica, flore albo piloso. *Sloan. Cat.* 121. *Hist.* 1. 252. *Raii. Hist.* 3. *p.* 631.

NYMPHÆA ceramica. *Rumph. amb.* 6. *p.* 173, *t.* 72. *f.* 3.

NEDEL-AMBEL. *Rheed. Mal.* 11. *p.* 55. *t.* 28.

The synonyms above quoted may perhaps belong to different species. Our plant is much smaller than the one described and figured in the Hortus Malabaricus, has five stamens with purplish anthers, and the internal fringe of the corolla is yellow, not white as described by RHEEDE, and also by SLOANE, RUMF, and Sir WILLIAM JONES in the Asiatic Researches. RUMF's figure has flowers and leaves the size of ours.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD's, Vauxhall, in July, where it has flowered in the cistern in the stove for some years past.

Jos. Edwards del. Published by T. Curtis, 55 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

CAMPANULA SIBIRICA. SIBERIAN BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* 3-locularis, ſupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *ſibirica;* capſulis 3-locularibus obtectis, caule paniculato. *Spec. Pl.* 236. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 911. *Jacq. Fl. Auſt.* 2. *p.* 60. *t.* 200. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 223. *Martyn Mill. Dict. a* 40.

CAMPANULA capſulis trilocularibus calicis ciliati ſinubus reflexis tectis, foliis criſpis, ramis multifloris. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 154. *t.* 29.

The Siberian Campanula appears to be a very common plant both in Siberia and the mountainous parts of Auſtria. Is to be conſidered as a hardy biennial, for although it may continue for two or three years without flowering, the plant always periſhes after ripening its ſeeds.

Propagated by ſeeds. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Varies in the breadth and criſpature of the leaves and in the ſize of the corolla, as alſo, according to GMELIN, with white and very pale blue flowers.

Our plant was raiſed from Siberian ſeeds by Mr. LODDIDGES of Hackney, but according to Hort. Kew. was firſt introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1783, who had a very fine botanical garden at Iſlington.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. June 1, 1822. Hart sc.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFLORA. FOUR-FLOWERED LOOSE-STRIFE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYSIMACHIA *quadriflora*; foliis oppositis sessilibus linearibus longissimis, pedunculis quaternis terminalibus unifloris.

This hitherto undescribed species of Lysimachia was raised from North-American seeds, by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic-Garden at Brompton.

Stalks four-angled, much branched. Leaves opposite, linear, quite entire, smooth, sessile, longer than the branches. Branches axillary to the leaves, similar, terminated with four leaves crossed, serving the office of bractes; from the axils of each of these there rises a flower-stalk bearing a solitary flower, nodding. Calyx five-leaved, smooth. Corolla one-petaled, cupped, divided into five ovate acuminate somewhat sawed segments.

A hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment.

ERRATA in FASCICULO POSTREMO.

No. 646, l. 33, pro *St. Vincent's*, lege *St. Vincent*.
647, l. 10, — *altiori*, lege *altiore*.
649, l. 1, — *cordifolia*, lege *cordata*.
652, l. 14, post *pristinum*, adde comma.
19, — *erecta*, adde comma.
24, pro *antheris*, lege *antheras*.

Swd. Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, St Geo. Crescent, July 1 1843. Edwards sculp.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inferta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *longifolia*; suberecto-multiflora, foliis glaucis, extimis scapo longioribus, floribus pedicellatis: tubo obtuse trigono curvulo limbo subringenter et turbinatim campanulato subduplo longiore, stigmate depresso-capitellato. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *longifolia. Sp. Pl.* 421. *Roy. Lugdb.* 36. *Reich.* 2. 27. *Syst. Mill. Dict. n.* 7. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 320. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 419. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. 364. *Coll.* 4. 205. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. excluso ubique Ehret pict. 13.

CRINUM *longifolium. Thunb. prod.* 59.

LILIUM africanum humile longissimis foliis polyanthos saturato colore purpurascens. *Herm. Parad.* 195. *t.* 195.

Root a tunicated bulb. Leaves radical, sparse (not bifarious) outer ones recurved-recumbent, glaucous, broad-subulate, convolute at their bases; outermost ones broadest, longest, laxly reclined at the upper part; innermost upright, channelled their whole length, very narrow; if an outer one is held up to the light, the transverse septa of the longitudinal, parallel, linear chambers afford the appearance of its being reticulately veined. Scape strict, roundish, solid, lateral or outside the leaves and produced after these are completely grown out, varying from six

six inches to two feet in height; pedicles longer than the germ. Involucre bivalved; umbel 12—20 flowered, upright, each flower separated by a narrow, membranous spathe, the innermost of which are very minute and sometimes abortive. Corolla about six inches or more in length; ungues grown together into a bluntly trigonal, peduncle-like tube, somewhat curved, twice longer than the limb, each face traversed longitudinally by a ribbed furrow. Limb subringent, outer segments linear-oblong, inner oval-oblong; upper one somewhat recurved, lower one declined, all subconcave and obtuse; the three outer segments have the usual membranous hook at their ends on the inside, by which they are hitched together till the flower is ripe for expansion. Germ trigonal-oval, oblong. Organs nearly equal, declined-assurgent, something shorter than the limb; stamens decurrently adnate to the tube; anthers incumbent, versatile, when they have discharged their pollen, crescent-shaped. Tube nectariferous, flowers fragrant, varying in size, and in being more or less purple, generally before they decay becoming almost white, from which period we reckon the proportionate length of the tube and pedicle, as these continue to increase till then. It resembles AMARYLLIS *zeylanica* and *ornata* (the latter of which is figured in the Botanist's Repository, under the name of CRINUM *giganteum)* but differs from both at first sight in having sessile germs. Cultivated by MILLER; introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON about 1773.

Our drawing was taken from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD, at Vauxhall, where it flowered in April; it requires to be kept on the flue of the stove in a largish pot and light earth.

Propagates by the bulb; Mr. WYKES, Nurseryman, at Kensington, informs us, that with him it has produced perfect seed-vessels, which as well as the seed resemble those of AMARYLLIS *villata*, and from which he has raised many plants.

The size of our plate would not admit of more than two flowers of the umbel being shewn. *G.*

No. 654. p. 2. l. 10. erase *lateral*.
l. 33. for *the angles*, read *them*.

Sol Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth, Feb. 1, 1801.

HYPOXIS STELLATA (α). YELLOW-FLOWERED STAR-HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianth. o. *Cor.* hexapetala, regularis, rotata, perſiſtens, laciniis lanceolatis. *Filam.* brevia; antheræ majuſculæ, ſagittatæ, erectæ. *Stylus* craſſus, brevis. *Stigmata* 3, recta, extus longitudinaliter ſulcato-dehiſcentia; vel columnariter juncta, vel ſecedentia et turbinato-patentia. *Germ.* inferum, verticale, trigonum. *Capſ. evalvis?* *Sem.* ſubgloboſa, *uniſerialia?* plura. G.

FABRICIA. *Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv.*

OBS. *Flos extus calycinus, intus corollinus. Germen deorſum ſenſim attenuatum inque pedunculum continuo-ſubſidens.* G.

Gluma 2-valvis, quam Linnæus HYPOXIDI *tribuit in* CHAR. ESS. Syſt. Veg. *nil niſi bractea ſubulata; et mala omnino habuit ſpecimina dum flores* HYPOXIDIS erectæ *deſcribit ſeſſiles qui longe pedunculati.* Dryand. MSS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *ſtellata* rhizomate hemiſphærico bulbo fibroſe veſtito coronato, foliis lato-ſubulatis, canaliculatis, caule unipedunculato unifloro, bractea foliacea tota convoluto-vaginante, ſtigmatibus in columellam ſagittato-junctis. G.

HYPOXIS *ſtellata. Linn. Suppl.* 197. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 326. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 368. *Coll.* 4. 134. *Thunb. prod.* 60. *Bot. Rep. tab* 101. 236. *ejuſque Recenſ. Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 518. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 109. excluſis e ſynonymis Cornuti, Rudbeck, Moriſon, et Miller.

FABRICIA *ſtellata. Thunb. in Fab. It. Norv. p.* 27.

AMARYLLIS *capenſis. Sp. Pl.* 420. *Am. Ac.* 6. *Afr.* 11. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 538.

(α) Corolla lutea, macula atro-fuſca; organis luteis.

(β) Corolla alba, macula atro-cyanea; organis atro-violaceis.

Bulb

Bulb clothed by ſeveral concentric wiry-fibrous tunics ſitting on a rootſtock that is convex and very ſmooth beneath, above which and from its baſe the fibres are radiately extruded. Leaves radical, ſeveral, recurved-recumbent round the ſtem, broad-ſubulate, channelled, carinate, triquetral, edged with a minutely ſcabrous reverſely ſubaculeate cartilage, ſcarcely perceptible but to the touch; ſtem upright (ſometimes twin) with a one-flowered long peduncle, both together reſembling a one-jointed culm, the latter obtuſely trigonal upwards, far ſheathed by a leaf-like, convolute, upright bracte. Petals narrow-lanceolate, alternate ones narroweſt and more inclined to a linear form. Stigmas ſhallowly ſeparating above, joined in a ſagittated ſhaft with three linear, decurrent, channelled-dehiſcent angles, equal to the anthers, as ſtyle is to the filaments, which are ſubulate, thick, and very ſhort. Flowers large, beautiful, expanding only when the ſun ſhines; laſt ſeveral days; quite ſcentleſs; when cloſed have the appearance of a perianth. Should be kept in a ſmall pot of light earth in the greenhouſe; when the plant decays the bulbs ſhould be kept dry, parted and replanted early in Autumn. Found at the Cape by THUNBERG. Sent to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1778.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. COLVILLE'S Nurſery in the King's-Road, Chelſea, where it flowered in May.

Few living ſpecies being as yet introduced into our gardens, and thoſe not ſeeding, we doubt if the above eſſential character will prove ſufficiently determinate; but at all events the one uſually prefixed to this genus is too materially incorrect to be retained. G.

Ed Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent, Isle of Man. Brown

SCILLA ITALICA. ITALIAN SQUIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita basi staminifera, omnino patens, decidua. *Filam.* omnia filiformia. *Stigma* 1. *Genus nimium affine* ORNITHOGALO. Juss.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *italica*; foliis linearibus obtuse canaliculatis, racemo conferto conico, bracteis geminis linearibus pedicellos patentes subæquantibus, laciniis rotatis lanceolatis intus convexulis. G.

SCILLA *italica*. *Mant.* 364. *Sp. Pl.* 442. *Hort. Clift.* 123. *Roy. Lugdb.* 32. *Mill. Dict.* 3. *Retz. Obs.* 1. 15. *Allion. Fl. Ped.* 1896. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 443. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 126.

PHALANGIUM radice bulbosa; foliis latissimis obtusis; spica multiflora; stipulis longitudine petioli. *Hall. Helv.* 1212. exclusis synonymis.

HYACINTHUS stellatus cineracei coloris. *Clus. Hist.* 184.

HYACINTHUS stellaris italicus. *Hort. Eyst. Vern.* 42. *f.* 1.

HYACINTHUS stellaris spicatus cinereus. *Bauh. Pin.* 46. *Moris. Hist. s.* 4. *t.* 12. *f.* 16. *Park. Parad.* 132. *f.* 6.

Root bulbous. Leaves radical, several, recumbently diverging round the stem, linear, bluntly channelled above, acutely carinate beneath, subacute, 4—5 inches long, equal in length; scape nearly twice their length, round, terminated by a simple, shortish, sparse, thyrsiform, many-flowered raceme; pedicles filiform, divaricately spreading, gradually shorter, lowest about an inch long, sheathed by double, opposite, linear, acute, membranous, coloured bractes, about their own length.

length. Corolla rotately patent; ſegments lanceolate-ovate, ſomewhat unguiculate, equal, ſtellately divergent, firm, ſlightly convex, margins revolutely depreſſed. Filaments white, nearly twice ſhorter than corolla, linear-acuminate, flat, fixed on the claw-like baſes of the ſegments, erect-patent; anthers linear, ſagittate, ſlightly fixed inwards to the points of the filaments, dark blue; piſtil equal to the ſtamens; germ depreſſed-orbiculate, uneven, ſix-toroſely ſulcate, blue: ſtyle triquetrally ſubulate; ſtigma ſomewhat fringed, depreſſed, nearly ſimple or very ſlightly trifid, purpliſh blue. Flowers fragrant, ſmelling like Lilac, pale blue or grey; expanding in March.

Though cultivated in PARKINSON's time, ſeems to have become a ſcarce plant; we have never ſeen it in any of our collections till we found it the other day in that of Mr. WOODFORD's, where our drawing was taken. Hardy, but is ſeen in the greateſt perfection when kept in a pot with other alpine plants.

Found by HALLER on the Helvetic Alps, and by ALLIONI in the County of Nice, growing in poor rocky, ſhady ſpots. Its habitat is left unſettled by PARKINSON and the authors of Hort. Kew.

The Bracteæ are cloſely adpreſſed to the pedicles, and being of nearly the ſame length, breadth, and colour with them, they have eſcaped the notice of the older draughtſmen, and are not ſeen in their figures. *G.*

Published by T. Curtis, Strand, as the Act directs, July 1, 1803.

FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA (α). PYRENEAN FRITILLARY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata, supra ungues cavitate nectarifera. *Stam.* longitudine corollæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica;* foliis sparsis complanatis subcoriaceis glaucis: infimis latioribus lineari-oblongis obtusulis, corolla coriaceo-incrassata, campanulata superne recurvato-patula, nectariis subrotundis. *G.*

(α) 1-flora; foliis raris diffite sed subalternatim sparsis: infimis binis suboppositо-approximatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA pyrenæa. *Clus. app. ad Hist. cclvi. vii.*
FRITILLARIA flore minore. *Bauh. Pin.* 64.
FRITILLARIA nigra. *Lob. adv. pars alt.* 496.
FRITILLARIA pyrenæa sive appeninea. *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 11.

(β) multiflora; foliis crebrioribus sparsis: 2—4 infimis subverticillatis racemi, floribus distantibus spicatis vel approximatis et subumbellatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *pyrenaica. Sp. Pl.* 436. *Syst. Vegetab. Murr.* 325. *Hort. Upsal.* 81. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 91. (quo male citatur Hort. Cliff. 81.)
FRITILLARIA nigra floribus adscendentibus. *Mill. Dict.* 3.
FRITILLARIA e foliorum alis florens (δ). *Serotina atropurpurea. Hort. Cliff.* 119.
FRITILLARIA hispanica umbellifera. *Park. Parad.* 43. *f.* 12. *Swert. Floril.* 7. *f.* 2. *Bauh. Pin.* 64.
FRITILLARIA. 8. *Raii Hist.* 1148.

Leaves of (α) about seven, thickish, leathery, glaucous, sparse, distant, somewhat alternate or approaching in subopposite

posite pairs; two lower ones about four inches long, linear-oblong, somewhat vertical, blunt, upper ones acuminate, gradually shorter, much narrower; stem about a foot high, round, nodding upwards. Flower one, nearly twice smaller than those of *meleagris*, emitting a disagreeable rank scent if smelt close to; corolla thickish, leathery, not corrugately chequered, subcylindric-campanulate, recurved upwards, summits of the petals glandularly thickened, external ones acutely cuneate, nearly twice the narrowest, inner ones obovately cuneate, all on the outside of a dark dull somewhat purplish liver-colour suffused with a glaucous bloom, the chequering nearly obsolete; on the inside of a shining greenish yellow, with clear, irregular purple chequering towards the middle; the six nectariferous pitlets at the bottom of the petals nearly round, dark green; organs nearly equal, pale, twice shorter than petals; anthers nearly equal to the filaments; stigmas generally rather longer than style; germ about the length of both together.

According to Clusius, a native of the Pyrenees. Flowers rather later than *meleagris*; hardy, but is kept better in the pit with other alpine plants, as we are informed by Messrs. Grimwood and Wykes, of Kensington, where our drawing was taken, and who imported it from Holland

We have seen what we take to be a hybrid of this and *meleagris*, with a larger flower, more cylindrical, less recurved, with an oblong nectary, longer pistil, leaves still more alternate and opposite; raised probably by the Dutch Gardeners: (β) which we have not seen alive, seems only to differ in number of leaves and flowers, hence need not be separated; the bulbs are larger than those of *meleagris*. G.

W. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St [illegible] Row, Walworth. Pinxit.

PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA. HAZEL-LEAVED PSORALEA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. punctis callosis adspersus, longitudine *Leguminis* 1-spermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSORALEA *corylifolia*; foliis simplicibus ovatis subdentatis, spicis ovatis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 686. *Sp. Pl.* 1075. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 81. *Burm. Ind. p.* 172. *t.* 49. *f.* 2. *Martyn Mill. n.* 20. *Vahl. Symb.* 65.

DORYCNIUM foliis simplicibus ovatis. *Roy. Lugdb.* 389. *Mill. Dict. edit.* 6. *n.* 2.

LOTO affinis corylifolio. *Dodart. in Act. Paris.* 4. *p.* 289. *t.* 289. *Pluk. Alm.* 227. *t.* 96. *f.* 5.

Trifolium unifolium, leguminibus racemosis, nudis, monospermis, foliis simplicibus cordato-subrotundis, repandis. *Forsk. Descr. p.* 140.

The PSORALEA *corylifolia*, a native of Coromandel, is an annual of easy cultivation, but, not possessing any fragrance or particular beauty to recommend it, is very rarely seen in our gardens, though known to MILLER in 1752. The plant from which our drawing was made was raised from seeds received from Dr. ROXBURGH by Mr. LODDIDGES, at Hackney.

Requires to be treated as a tender annual; flowers in July and August, and ripens its seeds readily.

In habit it differs much from the rest of the genus, approaching nearer to Trifolium; indeed, so closely is it allied to the Blue Melilot, as hardly to allow of their separation without doing violence to nature.

Luxuriant specimens have been observed with ternate leaves: PLUKENET's figure has sessile leaves and flowers, a circumstance not worthy of notice in a representation that is altogether so miserable; but that of DODART, which is excellent for the time, has likewise sessile leaves; and this leads to a suspicion that two species may have been confounded.

J.J. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Vicar Lane, Liverpool, July 1st 1827. Sowerby

STACHYS COCCINEA. SCARLET STACHYS.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium superius fornicatum; labium inferius lateribus reflexum: lacinia intermedia majore emarginata. *Stamina* deflorata versus latera reflexa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STACHYS *coccinea*; verticillis sexfloris, foliis ovatis cordatis crenatis, petiolis dilatatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 97.
STACHYS verticillis sexfloris, foliis oblongo-ovatis basi cordatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. *p.* 18. *t.* 284.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Leaves* oblong-cordate, somewhat rugose, hairy on both sides. *Footstalks* channelled, dilated towards the leaf. *Stalk* square; angles obtuse, elevated. Flowers six in a whorl, large, of a bright scarlet colour, peduncled. *Bractes* like the leaves, sessile, two under each whorl. *Peduncles* erect, half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* hairy, bell-shaped, five-toothed, regular, pungent. *Tube* of corolla thrice as long as calyx, nearly straight: *border* bilabiate: upper lip entire, a little concave: lower lip trifid, the middle segment emarginate, side ones bent back. *Filaments* equal, erect, not leaning to one side. *Germ* four-cleft on a raised fleshy receptacle; style shorter than the filaments: stigma bifid.

This very ornamental plant, though generally preserved in a greenhouse, is perhaps hardy enough to bear the cold of our climate.

Is a native of Chili in South-America; first raised in this country, in the garden of JAMES VERE, Esq. in Kensington-Road, in the year 1800.

Flowers from June to September. May be propagated by seeds, cuttings, or parting its roots in the Autumn. Requires no particular treatment.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Syd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent July 1. [illegible]

ANDROMEDA PULVERULENTA. OVAL-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata; ore 5-fido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta;* pedunculis aggregatis rameis axillaribuſque, corollis globoſo-campanulatis, foliis ovalibus crenulatis ſubtus pulverulentis.
ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta. Bartram's Travels (American Edition) p.* 476. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 610.
ANDROMEDA *caſſinefolia.* var. β. *Ventenat Hort. Cels.* 60.
ANDROMEDA *ovata;* pedunculis aggregatis, corollis campanulatis foliis alternis ovatis ſerrato-crenatis obtuſiuſculis. *Solander MSS.*

A very handſome buſhy ſhrub. Leaves alternate, oval, ſlightly notched, the under ſurface of a bluiſh white reſembling the bloom of plums, and, like that, rubbing off when roughly touched. Flowers in bunches, nodding, white, much like thoſe of the Lily of the Valley, ſweet-ſcented. Filaments ſhort, each growing from a globular gland ſurrounding the germ: anthers brown, four-awned. Style ſimple, erect, perſiſtent, exceeding the ſtamens. Capſule five-cornered, five-celled.

For this valuable acquiſition to our gardens we are indebted to the indefatigable Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, who found it in North-Carolina, where however it had been obſerved long before by Mr. JOHN BARTRAM.

It is capable of withſtanding the cold of our winters in the open air, but the beautiful foliage is better preſerved by the ſhelter

ſhelter of a greenhouſe, nor indeed have we as yet ſeen it produce its flowers in perfection without ſome artificial heat, though there is reaſon to believe that older plants may not ſtand in need of ſuch aſſiſtance.

This ought to ſtand next to ANDROMEDA *mariana*, with which it has a near affinity. Monſ. VENTENAT conſiders it as a variety of his *caſſinefolia*; perhaps juſtly.

May be increaſed by layers or raiſed from ſeeds.

Our drawing was made at Mr. FRASER's, Sloane-Square, in June 1802.

N.668

Syd. Edwards del Pub. by Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1, 1803 [illegible]

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. SMOOTH GORDONIA, or LOBLOLLY BAY.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5, mediante ſtaminum urceolo baſi coalita. *Stylus* 5-gonus. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Capſula* ſupera 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GORDONIA *Laſianthus*; foliis coriaceis utrinque glabris. *Syſt. Veg.* 631. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 231. *Martyn Miller, n.* 1.

GORDONIA. *Ellis act. Angl.* 1770. (*vol.* 60.) *p.* 518. *t.* 11.

GORDONIA floribus longius pedunculatis, foliis coriaceis glabris, capſulis ovatis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 1. *p.* 156.

GORDONIA foliis ovatis planis, pedunculis elongatis, corollis ovatis, ſtylo quinquefido. *Swartz. Obſ.* 271.

GORDONIA foliis lanceolatis ſubſerratis utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaribus longis unifloris. *Lamarck. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 770.

HYPERICUM *Laſianthus*; floribus pentagynis foliis lanceolatis ſerratis. *Hort. Cliff.* 380. *Sp. Pl.* 1. 101.

HYPERICUM foliis lanceolatis rigidis, denticulatis, floribus alaribus, pedunculis longiſſimis, capſulis ligNoſis. *Mill. Dict.*

Alcea floridana quinquecapſularis. *Pluk. Amalth. t.* 352. *f.* 3. *Cateſb. Cat.* 1. *p.* 44. *t.* 44.

The Loblolly Bay is a native of South-Carolina, where it grows in wet ſwamps. MILLER ſays, that it is with great difficulty preſerved in England, and we believe it has not often flowered

flowered in the ſame perfection, as it did laſt Summer at Mr. WOODFORD'S, at Vauxhall, where our drawing was taken. It had been turned out of a pot the preceding Spring into a border of bog-earth in the conſervatory, which was kept very moiſt. Flowers in Auguſt and September.

The name of Gordonia was given it in honour of the late Mr. JAMES GORDON, a very celebrated cultivator of rare plants at Mile-End, by Mr. ELLIS, who ſettled the genus from a ſpecimen which flowered at BENJAMIN BEWICK'S, Eſq. at Clapham, in the year 1769.

It cannot be eaſily propagated except from ſeeds imported from America.

In the Hortus Kewenſis, this tree is placed in the claſs Polyandria; and both Profeſſor MARTYN and SWARTZ agree, that it rather belongs to this claſs than to that of Monadelphia, in which WILLDENOW has nevertheleſs retained it, and in our opinion very properly, as it is there in company with STUARTIA and CAMELLIA, with which, particularly the former, it appears to have a natural affinity. According to the conceptions of different obſervers, the filaments may be ſaid to be united at their baſe into a fleſhy annular body, or this ring may be regarded as an elevation of the receptacle to which the filaments are attached, or as a nectary, or a gland, but as it differs ſo little in its ſubſtance from the filaments themſelves, except in being more ſucculent, it may be fairly conſidered to be formed by the coaleſcence of theſe. The calyx, conſiſting of five round, concave leaves, is covered externally with a ſilky down, which, extending beyond the edges, gives it a ciliated appearance; and the two outermoſt of the petals, partaking of the ſame ſilkineſs, are likewiſe minutely fringed, eſpecially the exterior one of all.

Pub. by Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

IRIS LURIDA. DINGY FLAG.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *lurida (barbata)* caule foliis subduplo altiore, involucris herbaceis supra purpurascentibus inflatiusculis 1—2 floris; germine tubo 2—3plo breviore, laciniis extimis parum longioribus, intimis undulatis. *G.*

IRIS *lurida. Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 229.

IRIS latifolia humilior purpurea. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 612. *Bauh. Pin.* 32. *Raii Hist.* 9. 1182.

IRIS major latifolia angustioribus foliis, purpureis floribus minoribus. *Bauh. Hist.* 718.

IRIS major latifolia xix. *Clus. Hist.* 221.

IRIS violacea. *Ger. Herb. emac.* 53. *f.* 6.

Root fleshy, horizontal; Herb cespitose; Leaves twice shorter than stem, which is from a foot to a foot and half high, subcompressedly round with about three branches issuing from herbaceous two-valved Bractes, which are sometimes longer than the branches and give the involucre the appearance of being four-valved. Involucres herbaceous, rather inflated, about equal to the tube with a purplish sphacelate edge, terminal one two-flowered with a middle one-valved spathe, the rest generally one-flowered. Tube about equal to the outer laminæ, of a livid yellowish green; ungues turbinately patent, rather distant, convolute, of a livid yellow with purplish blotches; inner ones nearly twice the shortest and narrowest; outer laminæ revolutely deflected, narrowest, and rather longest, oblong oval, rather convex, dark dingy purple with whitish

whitiſh ſtreaks in the middle of its baſe, inner round-obovate, connivent-erect, ſubundulate, ſubpellucid, purpliſh; cilias deep yellow with purple-brown tips; ſtigmas erect-patent, linear-oblong, lividly yellow, keel and both lips purpliſh; Segments of inner lip revolute, acute; outer quite entire and purple. Anthers purpliſh, ſhorter than the white filaments. Germ ſubſeſſile trigonal-oblong, ſix-ſulcate, and nearly three times ſhorter than the tube. Flowers early in May: its bloom is ſweetiſh, and not entirely ſcentleſs, as deſcribed in *Hort. Kew.* where it is ſuſpected to be a variety of IRIS *ſambucina*; native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; cultivated by MILLER in 1758.

Our ſpecimen had rather a larger flower, and its laminæ were rather more undulate than uſual.

The drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington. G.

IRIS GERMANICA. GERMAN FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *germanica (barbata)* involucris semiherbaceis, 1—2 floris, tubum includentibus; foliis saturate virentibus; germinibus tubo subduplo brevioribus; laciniis subæqualibus, laminis extimis unguibus duplo longioribus; stigmatibus ellipticis, revolutis, serratis. *G.*

IRIS *germanica. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syst. Vegetab.* 85. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 4. *Hort. Upsal.* 16. *Hall. Helv.* 1258. *Scop. Carn. n.* 51. *Pollich. Pal. n.* 34. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 224. *Krock. Silesi. n.* 56. *Blackw. t.* 69. *Bulliard Herb.* 1. *t.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Hoffm. fl. germ.* 13. *Roth. fl. germ. I.* 17. *II.* 41. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 229. (exclusis Thunberg et Miller) *Desf. fl. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS *sambucina. Thunb. Diss.* 11. *p.* 10.

IRIS *squalens. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *ed.* 8.

IRIS cærulea. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 607.

IRIS vulgaris germanica s. sylvestris. *Bauh Pin.* 30.

IRIS vulgaris. *Ger.* 46. *f.* 1. *emac.* 50. *f.* 1.

IRIS sylvestris. *Matth.* 1611. major. *Camer. epit.* 2.

IRIS latifolia vulg. cærulea. *Hort. Eyst. vern.* 8. 5. *f.* 2.

IRIS latifolia, major vulgaris. *Clus. Hist.* 224.

IRIS purpurea s. vulgaris. *Park. Par.* 181. *t.* 183. *f.* 2.

The most common Purple Flower de Luce. *Raii Hist.* 1180.

β. *pygmæa. Leyss. fl. Hal. p.* 7. *n.* 34. *Hoffm. fl. germ. I.* 17. *II. P. I.* 42.

Plant cespitose; root thick, fleshy, horizontal. Leaves far acuminate, nerved, deep-green, purplish towards the base, shorter

ſhorter than the ſtem, which is two feet high or more, with 2—3 branches and four flower-faſcicles. Involucres downwards herbaceous, upwards membranous or ſcarioſe, about equal to the tube, which is obtuſely trigonal and nearly twice ſhorter than the ungues, of a dull livid green with purpliſh ſpots; ungues as in IRIS *florentina*; outer laminæ broad-oblong, much longer than theſe, more ſtraightly deflex and flatter than in IRIS *florentina*; inner ones about the ſame ſize, oblong-obovate. Stigmas patently recurved, more elliptic, and with the ſegments of their inner lips leſs divergent, more revolute and ſerrate than in IRIS *florentina*; beard and anthers as in that, or perhaps the former may be ſaid to be ſomething leſs yellow; germ ſubſeſſile, bluntly trigonal, oblong, twice ſhorter than the tube. Flowers 6—12, fragrant, outer laminæ purple-violet, with large longitudinal purple veins, inner ones lighter and more blue with faint purple veins.

Native of Germany, Switzerland, Dauphiny, and Italy, growing in uncultivated ſpots and on old walls; β. is found near Halle, the ſtem of this is ſcarcely the length of one's finger and about the length of the leaves, yet ſufficiently diſtinct from IRIS *pumila*. DESFONTAINES found the ſpecies in Algiers.

The commoneſt IRIS in our gardens, where it flowers in May and June, is perfectly hardy, and to be propagated by dividing its roots in Autumn; ſeldom ſeeds.

Cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. CLUSIUS obſerves that in his time it was much leſs frequently met with in the gardens of Auſtria and Hungary than IRIS *ſambucina*, and that he procured a ſupply of ſeeds for them from the Low Countries.

A pigment, chiefly uſed by miniature painters, called *Verdelis*, *Vert d'iris* or *Iris-green*, is made from its flowers, which are macerated and left to putrify, when chalk or alum is added.

The root firſt taſted is ſlightly bitter, preſently producing a moſt inſufferable heat in the throat, as do the flowers in a leſſer degree. *G.*

Ed Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Georges Crescent, Blackfriars Road, London.

IRIS FLORENTINA. FLORENTINE FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *florentina (barbata)* foliis pallide virentibus, glaucis, caule brevioribus; involucris ſphacelato-membranaceis, 1—2 floris, tubo parum brevioribus; laminis extimis revoluto-deflexis; ſtigmatibus oblongis, laciniis erecto-recurvis. *G.*

IRIS *florentina. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. *Syſt.* 88. *Reich.* 1. 105. *Mat. Med.* 44. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 112. *Zorn. Ic.* 186. *Blackw. t.* 414. *Mill. Dict.* 22. *Thunb. Diſſ.* 4. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 281. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 68. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 227. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 36.

IRIS alba florentina. *Weinm. Phyt. Ic. v.* 3. *n.* 606. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. *Theatr.* 577. *Ger.* 47. *f.* 1. 2. *emac.* 52. *f.* 1, 2. *Park. Par.* 180. *t.* 183. *f.* 2. *Tournef. Inſt.* 350.

IRIS alba illyrica vel potius florentina. *Cam. Hort.* 79.

IRIS florentina. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſ.* 4. *t.* 5. *f.* 5. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern.* 8. 4. *f.* 3.

IRIS flore albo. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 719. *Raii Hiſt.* 1180.

IRIS latifolia major alba. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 224.

Herb ceſpitoſe. Root thick, fleſhy, horizontal. Leaves ſhorter than the ſtem, enſiform, paliſh green, glaucous, about a foot and half high. Stem 2—4-branched, round, very ſlightly compreſſed, branches gradually ſhorter upwards, ſupported by two-valved ſpathaceous green bractes, the lowermoſt of which are leaf-like. Involucres 1—2-flowered, ſphacelately membranous, rather longer than the germ, but not ſo long as the tube. Tube greeniſh, about the length of the ungues; ſegments of the corollas equal in length; ungues turbinately

turbinately patent, thoſe of the outer ſegments twice the broadeſt and traverſed longitudinally inwards by a narrow fillet of white cilias with deep yellow tips, inner ones convolute; outer laminæ obovate-oblong, flattiſh, inner ones oblong-obovate, rather the broadeſt, upright connivent, while the outer ones are revolutely deflected. Stigmas pearl-coloured, ſomewhat oblong, outer lip entire, rounded; inner bipartite, ſegments acuminate, ſubſerrate, upright recurved, not revolute as in IRIS *germanica*. Germ ſubſeſſile, trigonal-oblong, 6-ſulcate, longer in proportion than that of *germanica*; but ſtill ſhorter than the tube. Whole corolla greyiſh white, outer ſegments with a ſomewhat bluer tint; ſides of the ungues with browniſh or greeniſh yellow veins. Blooms in May.

A native of Italy and other parts of the South of Europe; grows plentifully on the walls of Florence; cultivated here by GERARDE in 1596. DESFONTAINES found it in Algiers, where it is ſown with *germanica* about graves; he doubts if they are ſpecifically diſtinct.

The dried root of this plant was formerly uſed in medicine, but is now confined to ſome inſignificant lozenges as an expectorant, and to the manufactory of the perfumer, to whom it is known by the name of Orris or Orrice-root, being uſed to give to certain articles, ſuch as hair-powder, the ſcent of violets; that which is uſed for theſe purpoſes however is imported from Leghorn, as what is produced in our climate has neither the flavour nor other qualities of the Italian root. RAY ſays the pigment called *Verdelis* or *Iris-green* is made from the flowers of this ſpecies, while HALLER and others ſay from thoſe of IRIS *germanica*.

It is perfectly hardy; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn; not quite ſo common in our gardens as IRIS *germanica*, from which it differs in the colour of its flowers and leaves, in the ſcent of its dried root, in having its ſpathes more ſphacelate or membranous, and the tube of its corolla not ſo much longer than its germ as in that. SKYNNER has derived ORRICE from IRIS. G.

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GEISSORHIZA OBTUSATA. YELLOW-FLOWERED GEISSORHIZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis herbacea vel subherbacea, subinflata, tubo æqualis vel longior. *Cor.* regularis; tubus turbinatus; limbus sexpartitus, amplus, patens. *Stamina* recta, simul inclinata; *Stylus* his altior; *Stigmata* 3, filiformia, hirtula, revoluto-patentia, antheras superantia. *Capsula* membranacea, ovali-trigona; *Semina* numerosa, parva. *G.*

OBS. *Bulbus regularis, ovatus, tunicis putamineis plurimis suggestis deorsum imbricatis et ab imo margine sursum æqualiter fissis vestitus. Folia radicalia bina, caulina* 1—2 *(rarissime plura), remota, deorsum spathaceo-convoluta, vaginantia et subventricosa. Caulis simplex vel ramosus, uni vel multiflorus; rachis in multifloris præflexuosa sæpiusque refracto-reclinata, floribus secundis, erectis. Spathæ valvula extima striatula, deorsum virens, supra sphacelata, plurimum truncata et subtridentata, nunc etiam dente medio aristatim producto. Corollæ laciniæ intimæ latiores (semperne?) Ex* THUNBERGIO *semina reniformia. Huc aggregandæ* IXIA rochensis supra 598, IXIA sublutea, Lamarck 3. 335, IXIA secunda, supra 597, IXIA setacea, Thunb. IXIA humilis, Thunb. (quæ IXIA setacea, β. Herb. Linn. fil. apud Herb. Banks.) IXIA imbricata, de la Roche, (nobis IXIA ramosa, supra ad Ixiæ synops. s. 3. et Thunb. IXIA scillaris; nec tamen Linn.) IXIA hirta, Thunb. IXIA inflexa, de la Roche, (ciliaris Salisb. ?). IXIAM humilem *jam antea* TRICHONEMATI *hesitanter, at male, adjecimus; vid.* supra 575. (p. 2.) *Genus ab* IXIA *staminibus inclinatis,* TRICHONEMATI *stigmatibus haud bifidis,* SPARAXIDE *spathis haud laceris,* TRITONIA *filamentis nec vel curvatis vel adscendentibus, omnibus habitu, apprime distinctum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *obtusata* multiflora; foliis ensiformi-linearibus, rigidiusculis, dense nervoso-liratis, obtusulis; tubo germine breviore; laciniis turbinato-campanulatis, unguiculato-oblongis, acutulis; intimis latioribus. *G.*

IXIA *obtusata. Soland. in Herb. Banks. Synops. nost. supra* 549. *sect.* 3.

Bulb ovate, regularly shaped, covered with many brown, shell-like tunics (not fibrous) placed one over the other, and imbricating

imbricating downwards, ſplit regularly from the lower edge upwards into equal ſegments. Root leaves two, enſiform-linear, rather ſtiff, ſubobtuſe, ſhorter than the ſtem, fluted by many cloſe prominent nerves; ſtem leaf convolutely ſheathing downwards. Stem 4—6 inches high, trigonal, ſhort from the bulb to the rachis, ſometimes one-branched, 4—8-flowered, with a deeply flexuoſe rachis, which is ſometimes upright, at others refractedly reclined. Outer valve of the ſpathe green, large, that of the upper ones truncately ſubtridentate, of the lower ones with the middle tooth elongated. Corolla large, ſcentleſs, turbinately campanulate, tube ſhorter than the germ; Segments ſubacute, inner ones far broadeſt, ligulately obovate or ſpatulately oblong, outer ones ligulately cuneate; all ſtreaked by numerous longitudinal tranſparent veins converging downwards. Stamens twice ſhorter than the corolla; filaments ſtraight, ſemicylindric, white, longer than the anthers, ſomewhat declined; anthers linear-ſagittate. Piſtil nearly equal to the corolla; ſtyle white, filiform, ſtigmas recurvedly patent, hairy, overtopping the anthers. Germ green, turbinate, trigonal.

Our plant has a *prima facie* reſemblance to SPARAXIS *bulbifera*, *ſupra No.* 545; but if critically examined, will be found in reality to differ in almoſt every particular.

This very rare ſpecies was received from the Cape by Mr. HIBBERT, in whoſe conſervatory it flowered in May, moſt probably for the firſt time in Europe; indeed all the ſpecies of this genus are rare with us, *ſecunda*, *ſupra No.* 597, being the moſt common in our collections; they may all be eaſily known on their firſt arrival from the Cape, by the ſingularity of their bulbs, from amongſt thoſe of the reſt of their order.

Our generic name is compoſed of γειϲϲοειν, *in ſubgrundæ modum conformare*, and ῥιζα, *radix*; from the appearance of the bulb as above deſcribed. Requires the ſame treatment as IXIA. G.

CROCUS, *ſupra No.* 652.

In linea ultima obſervationis, dele "*Capſula recondita*;" addeque "*Ex germine altius recondito, increſcente ſcapo, eminet e terra matura capſula et dehiſcit rotatim. Semina ſubrotunda.*" G.

Wd Edwards del. Pub. by T Curtis, St George's Crescent 1 Aug 1 1803 W Lewis sculp

NICOTIANA UNDULATA. NEW-HOLLAND TOBACCO.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis limbo plicato. *Stam.* inclinata. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NICOTIANA *undulata*; foliis radicalibus ovatis ſubundulatis obtuſis: caulinis acutis, tubo longiſſimo, limbo plano obtuſiſſimo.

NICOTIANA foliis radicalibus ſubſpathulatis; caulinis petiolatis, ovatis, undulatis, acuminatis, floribus obtuſis. *Jardin de Malmaiſon, livr.* 2.

DESC. Root perennial. Radical leaves peduncled, oblong-ovate, obtuſe, ſomewhat waved, veined and hairy on the under ſurface and nearly ſmooth on the upper. Stalk-leaves ſeſſile, acute, ſomewhat waved at the baſe, chiefly at the bottom of the ſtem. Stem naked above except a few diſtant ſubulate ſcales. Flowers panicled, few, nodding, fragrant at night but not in the day-time, white: Calyx half five-cleft, channelled, acute, perſiſtent. Corolla one-petaled, funnel-ſhaped: tube very long, cylindrical, greeniſh, hairy: border flat, half five-cleft: ſegments obtuſe, curiouſly folded both before expanding and when fading. Stamens five, four of the filaments very ſhort or entirely wanting, the anthers being attached to the mouth of the tube, the fifth filament is half the length of the tube, to the baſe of which it is inſerted. Germen ovate, orange-coloured at the baſe, one-celled: Style the length of the tube: Stigma globular. Capſule erect, one-celled, ſplitting at the point into four ſegments. Seeds minute, kidney-ſhaped, rough.

From

From the very barren information we have received concerning this plant, we can only learn, that it grows in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackſon, and that the ſettlers have already found out how to apply it to the purpoſes of Tobacco. It flowered in Kew Garden laſt year.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton, in May laſt, where it was kept in the ſtove, and in this ſituation it continued flowering in July, and had ripe ſeeds and flowers at the ſame time.

Is eaſily propagated by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on a hot-bed.

In the ſecond number of the Jardin de Malmaiſon, pointed out to us ſince the above was prepared for the preſs, by our friend Mr. KÖNIG, there is a very excellent figure of this plant, from whence we have adopted the ſpecific name, although not very appropriate, the leaves being a very little undulate at the baſe only. The capſule is there ſaid to be two-celled; to us, both in the germen and the ripe ſeed-veſſel, it appears to be one-celled, and in this reſpect different from its congeners. The cauline leaves in the ſeveral ſpecimens that we have ſeen are confined to the lower part of the ſtem and are not properly petiolated; but as they are narrowed towards the baſe, ſome may chooſe to conſider the narrow part as the foot-ſtalk with the leaf decurrent down it. Is ſaid to have ſome relation to NICOTIANA *plumbaginifolia* of M. DINEGRO,* which we have not ſeen.

* Elenchus Plant. Hort. Bot. J. C. DINEGRO, 4to. *Genuæ*, 1802.

Pub. by T. Curtis, N.° Crescent Aug.t 1.1803 Sanb.y

PROTEA LEPIDOCARPON. BLACK-FLOWERED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (petalis ſubinde vario modo cohærentibus) *Antheræ* inſertæ petalis infra apicem. *Sem.* 1, ſuperum, nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *Lepidocarpon;* floribus ſolitariis: radio calycino ſpathulato incurvo barbato, foliis lanceolatis.
PROTEA *Lepidocarpodendron. Linn. Mant.* 190. *Recenſ. Repoſ. Botan.* 30.
LEUCADENDRON Lepidocarpodendron. *Spec. Pl.* 134.
LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio ſaligno viridi: nervo et margine flavo, cono longo ſuperiore parte maxime clauſo. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 189.
PROTEA *ſpecioſa. Thunb. Diſſ.* 53.
PROTEA *ſpecioſa nigra. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 103.

THUNBERG, by uniting this with *ſpecioſa*, has occaſioned conſiderable confuſion, few plants that are of near kindred being more diſtinct. It is a handſome ſhrub, much branched. Leaves ſeſſile, lanceolate, quite entire, ſmooth, thick, rigid, minutely dotted on both ſides, cartilaginouſly margined, terminated with a black callous point moſt viſible on the under ſide. Flower ſolitary, terminal, ſeſſile, inverſely conical. Outer ſcales of the calyx brown, ovate, recurved at the point, ciliated with white hairs: inner ones very long, ſpatular-ſhaped, incurved at the point, greeniſh at the lower part, black velvetty upwards,

upwards, and terminated with a long black fur tipped with white. Corollas many, encloſed: Petals two inches long, hairy, and terminated in a bruſh: three of them united together and one diſtinct. Germen ſurrounded with brown briſtles. Receptacle chaffy.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in April.

Is propagated by cuttings. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe except in the Summer months.

Sid Edwards del. Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1.1803

OROBUS VARIUS. PARTICOLOURED BITTER-VETCH.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus linearis. *Cal.* basi obtusus: laciniis superioribus profundioribus, brevioribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OROBUS *varius;* foliis subquadrijugis lineari-lanceolatis, stipulis semisagittatis integerrimis, caule alato superne subramoso. *Solander MSS.*

OROBUS foliis pinnatis lineari-lanceolatis decurrentibus, stipulis semisagittatis, caule simplici. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 1759. *n.* 5.

OROBUS angustifolius italicus flore vario. *Tournef. Inst* 393.

OROBUS *versicolor* foliis quadrijugis: stipulis sagittatis lanceolatis pedunculis axillaribus angulatis. *Syst. Nat. Gmel.* 1108 ? *Voy. Sup. Pl. Ehr. t.* 107. *f.* 2.

OROBUS *angustifolius*, *albus*, and *varius*, have so near an affinity to each other, that some Botanists have considered them as mere varieties; they appear to us however to be sufficiently distinct species. Our plant is distinguished by the winged stalk, which is more spreading and branched, by the greater number of pairs of leaflets and of flowers on one peduncle, and by the colour of the latter, which does not seem disposed to vary.

It appears to have been known to MILLER before the year 1759, but was probably soon lost. In the new edition by Professor MARTYN, we find no trace of it, though we have frequently observed it in different collections about London for

for thefe five years paft. A native of Italy, and fufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our Winters. Eafily propagated by offsets from the roots, but rarely produces feed with us. Is worthy of culture, both to ornament the parterre and particularly for mixing with other flowers in the formation of bouquets.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

OROBUS *verficolor* of GMELIN is probably our plant, but as we have not had it in our power to examine the figure he refers to, and as neither WILLDENOW nor MARTYN have adopted it, we have rather chofe to retain the name by which it is well known in our gardens, than upon uncertain grounds to follow an author whofe innumerable blunders have rendered his work nearly obfolete.

Syd. Edwards del Pubd. by S. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1803.

ANTHYLLIS ERINACEA. PRICKLY ANTHYLLIS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Legumen* subrotundum tectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *Erinacea*; fruticosa spinosa foliis simplicibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1014. *Reich.* 3. 437. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 26. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 15. *Bot. Rep. t.* 15. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 152.

GENISTA spartium spinosum; foliis Lenticulæ, floribus ex cæruleo purpurascentibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 394.

ERINACEA. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 107. *Hisp.* 214.

A native of Valencia and Morocco. We can sympathise with CLUSIUS in the sensations he must have experienced, on first discovering this truly elegant little shrub, at that time totally unknown to every other Botanist.

The finding his little beauty, armed at all points against his invading gripe, whilst it deferred his possession, must have prolonged his pleasure, and added to the value of his prize; well might he exultingly style it "*plane nova et tota elegans**."

CLUSIUS gave it the name of *Erinacea* from the vulgar appellation of the inhabitants *Erizo*, which signifies a hedge-hog. LINNÆUS considered it as a species of ANTHYLLIS, with which it agrees in the form of its flower, but in habit is certainly widely different from most of its congeners.

* "A plant undoubtedly new and full of beauty."

It

It is a greenhouſe plant, and can be propagated we believe only by ſeeds, which it produces very ſparingly, even in its native country; neither CLUSIUS nor DESFONTAINES could find any.

This may account for its ſtill being a rare plant, though cultivated by MILLER in the year 1759.

Prof. MARTYN, from De la Billardiere, ſpeaks of it as growing to the height of nine or ten feet, which muſt ſurely be a miſtake, perhaps of feet for inches.

According to DESFONTAINES, it flowers in the Winter, but with us in the Spring.

Our drawing was taken in May, at the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. Vauxhall.

Sol. Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo.Crescent, Lam.Rd. 1800 F.Sansom sculp.

SILENE VESPERTINA. MOROCCO CATCHFLY.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: coronata ad faucem. *Capf.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *vespertina*; calycibus clavatis decem-striatis secundis: fructiferis erectis, petalis bipartitis, corona connata, foliis spathulatis basi ciliatis.

SILENE *vespertina*, petalis bifidis, nectario connato, floribus alternis. *Retz. Obs.* 3. *p.* 31. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 699.

SILENE *bipartita*, foliis inferioribus spathulatis, floribus racemosis secundis nutantibus; petalis bipartitis. *Desf. Atl. v.* 1. *p.* 352. *t.* 100.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* branched, round: *branches* opposite and alternate. *Leaves* opposite, lower ones spatula-shaped, ciliated at the base, rather fleshy, quite entire: upper ones more lanceolate. *Flowers* alternate, secund, nodding, generally on double unequal racemes, with a solitary flower in the division. *Calyx* persistent, club-shaped, ten-striped: stripes green, interstices subdiaphanous, five-toothed: teeth short, connivent, villous-edged. *Petals* 5, clawed, connected together by the crown: limb divided to the base. *Filaments* 10, affixed to the receptacle, the length of the claws. *Anthers* incumbent, marked on the upper surface with two purple stripes. *Germen* ovate, supported on a five-furrowed club-shaped receptacle, elevated within the calyx to nearly half its length. *Stigmas* revolute, spiral, villous on the inner side. *Capsule* opening with six teeth. *Seeds* many, kidney-shaped. The whole plant is slightly pubescent and not clammy.

The

The defcription by RETZ is very accurate, but as ours was made before we had feen his, we have thought proper to inſert it. From a compariſon of the two, there can remain no doubt that this is really the SILENE *veſpertina* of the above author, although ſuppoſed by DESFONTAINES to have been an undeſcribed ſpecies, and accordingly renamed by him.

It is a lively annual, fit for the decoration of the border, of eaſy culture, but not of any great beauty, and ſhould be ſown in patches in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain.

RETZ has not informed us of its native country, but we learn from DESFONTAINES, that it grows in the corn fields about Sbiba in Morocco.

Ed Edwards del. *Pub.by T.Curtis, St.Geo.Crescent Sep.1.1803.* *F.Sansom sculp*

TRITONIA CRISPA. CURLED-LEAVED TRITONIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 581 & 609,—*ibique pro "scariosa" lege "sursum scariosa."*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *crispa;* foliis basi petioloideo-anguſtatis supra undulato-crispis setulis brevibus marginatis, spathis glaberrimis subherbaceis, corolla irregulari subringenter patente: tubo spatha 3—4plo longiore. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *crispus. Linn. Suppl.* 94. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 2. *Prod.* 8. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 267. *Coll.* 5. 27. *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 728. *Hort. Kew. add.* 481. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 210.

GLADIOLUS *laceratus* foliis ensiformibus, laceris; floribus secundis, tubo filiformi longissimo. *Burm. Prod.?*

OBS. Hanc simul cum GLADIOLO *striato, Jacq.* et GLADIOLO *pectinato, Herb. Banks.* generi TRITONIÆ jamprimum adscribimus, hactenus ob quandam foliorum spatharum et bulborum discrepantiam hæsitantes. *G.*

Bulb-tuber oblong-ovate covered by fibrous tunics of a lightish brown colour and loose texture, not reticulated with largish meshes as is usual in most species. Leaves from smooth, round, sheathing, petiole-like bases enlarged into linear-lanceolate, acuminate blades, nerved, somewhat glaucous, undulately crisp and edged with short glandular hairs or bristlets. Stem green, round, stiffish, smooth, flexuose, somewhat longer than the root leaves, simple or branched, with one or two leaves, the

the upper one of which is flat and not curled; flowers 5—7, upright, fecund, fcentleſs. Spathes two-valved, ſubherbaceous, very ſmooth, not nerved or ſtreaked, four times ſhorter than the tube, outer valve ſphacelate and brown at the tip. Tube three times longer than the border, ſlightly curved, from a narrow filiform baſe gradually widened upwards. Limb fix-parted, unequal, irregular; ſegments equal in length, connivent downwards, upwards ſubringently patent; three upper ones largeſt and more diverging, oblong-obovate, obtuſe, unguiculate, flat, all of one colour, pinkiſh white within, and deeper pink without, the middle the broadeſt; three lower ones equal, ligulate, obtuſe, ſubventricoſely or gibbouſly connivent, propendently patent upwards, the middle one ſometimes rather the largeſt of the three; ungues ſubconvolutely concave, ſtained with purple inwards, having a longitudinal ſtripe of the ſame colour above. Stigmas recurved, rather longer than the anthers, which are ſagittate-linear and violet-coloured.

Flowers in June; requires the treatment of its congeners, but is not quite ſo free to blow; *pectinata* and *ſtriata* we have never ſeen in any garden in this country; the three ſeem to connect this genus with BABIANA, from which they differ in ſeed, ſpathe, bulb, and habit.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape on the Rodeſand-Hills and Picketberg. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1787.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Kenſington, where it flowered in great perfection in June. G.

Nota. In MORÆA, IXIA, SPARAXIDE, TRITONIA, BABIANA, LAPEYROUSIA, GEISSORHIZA, TRICHONEMATE, MELASPHÆRULA, ANTHOLYZA, WATSONIA et GLADIOLO, paſſim pro "Bulbus et Bulb," lege "Bulbo-tuber et Bulb-tuber."

J. Edwards del. Published by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Aug. 1, 1803. F. Sansom sc.

IRIS LUSITANICA. PORTUGUESE FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *lusitanica (imberbis)* involucro subunifloro, laciniis extimis parum longioribus subturbinato-patentibus, laminis revoluto-deflexis: intimis ex erectis incurvulo-conniventibus, harumque laminis lanceolato-oblongis lateribus reflexulis, germine subincluso. *G.*
IRIS *fordida. Soland. Herb. Banks.*
IRIS bulbosa lutea inodora major. *Bauh. Pin.* 39. *Morif. Hist. P. II. sect.* 4. *t.* 1. *p.* 358.
IRIS bulbosa IIII. sive lutea. *Clus. Hist.* 212. *fig. V. Bauh. Hist.* 2. 705.
IRIS 5. *Raii Hist.* 1130.
IRIS bulbosa flore luteo. *Ger. emac.* 101.
IRIS bulbosa variegata. *Hort. Eyst. ord.* 4. *tab.* 11. *f.* 2.
IRIS bulbosa lutea mixta. *Morif. Hist. sect.* 4. *t.* 7. *f.* 10.
IRIS bulbosa flavo flore. *id. eod. f.* 9.
HYACINTHUS poetarum luteus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

We regret that the pure yellow variety of this species had not been represented in our plate rather than the present, in which a mixture of blue and violet appears, especially as that is the one figured and described in CLUSIUS, by whose cuts it is, as well as IRIS *Xiphium* and *xiphioides*, excellently characterized; our plant is however SOLANDER'S IRIS *fordida*. From IRIS *Xiphium*, the closest relative, it differs in having the germen almost completely enclosed within the involucre; in the outer segments being turbinately recurved, not rotately or horizontally so, and in their being rather longer than the inner ones; in having its outer ungues all the way broader than the

the ſtigmas, and in theſe having the keel or ridge far more elevated and enlarged where continued into the lamina; the inner ſegments are alſo linear-lanceolate, erect, incurvedly ſubconnivent, flattiſh, reflected at their ſides, undulate, emarginate, not turbinately divergent, oblanceolate and convolute as in that; nor does the inner lip of the ſtigmas reach beyond the middle of the lamina, which is recurvedly deflected, whereas in that it is equal in length to about three parts of the lamina. The flowers are ſcentleſs, expanding in June. Agrees in habit and in every thing, except in what is above mentioned, with IRIS *Xiphium*.

Found by CLUSIUS in rich ſpots, as well as on rocky hills, near the Tagus above Liſbon.

QUER, in his *Flora Eſpagnol*, makes IRIS *alata* of LAMARCK (his *Xiphion I.* and the IRIS *bulboſa latifolia, ſive I.* of CLUSIUS) a variety of IRIS *Xiphium*; though to all appearances no two ſpecies can be well more diſtinct; the firſt, with IRIS (*nobis* MORÆA) *Siſyrinchium*, we were anxious to have laid before the public, as ſpecies ſo well known to all the older Botaniſts and Gardeners, but which ſeem now entirely loſt to our collections, for upon repeated ſearches and inquiries we can no where hear of their now being in this country; PARKINSON remarks the difficulty of preſerving the former (not enumerated in *Hort. Kew.* though the latter is) and attributes it to tenderneſs; which moſt probably has been the cauſe of the loſs of both. The firſt is a native of Andaluſia, growing in the woods on the Guadiana near Antequera and Cordova, and called by the Spaniards LIRIO ESPADAGNAL or AZUL; the other is found near Liſbon, where the roots are ſaid to be eaten under the name of NOZELHAS; a leſſer plant, ſuppoſed to be a variety of the laſt, is found in Valencia.

If, notwithſtanding the information we have received, they ſhould ſtill exiſt in the collection of any friend to our attempts to illuſtrate this order of plants, we ſhould be highly obliged by the opportunity being afforded us of deſcribing and figuring them. Both were lately and perhaps ſtill are cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Paris. *G.*

Note. In giving the ſpecific characters in this genus, we give them as if the plants ſtood under their different ſubdiviſions; as for inſtance, the preſent as placed under that containing ſpecies "with bulbous roots, "and channeled leaves, &c." otherwiſe theſe characteriſtics ſhould be given in preference to any others.

N.° 0S0

C. J. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo.s Crescent, Sep.r 1. 1803. F. Sansom sculp.

BABIANA TUBIFLORA (β). LONG-TUBED BABIANA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—*Vid. Num.* 576.—quo pro "SEMINA pauca, "angulata," lege "SEMINA plura, baccata, corrugata, lu- "cida."—Eodemque poſt "pubeſcens" inſere "Semina "rotunda vel turbinata, mutua preſſione varie angulata; "integumentum medium pulpoſum, molle, atro-purpu- "raſcens." *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BABIANA *tubiflora*; foliis ſpathiſque diſtichis hirſutis mollibus, tubo recto filiformi-turbinato limbum irregularem 3—4plo excedente, lacinia ſuprema remotiore: cæteris convergentibus, ſcapo foliis plicatis perbreviore. *G.*

(α) GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus*. *Linn. Suppl.* 96. *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 85. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 23. *t.* 2. *f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 62. *Lamarck Encycl.* 3. 728. *Jacq. Coll.* 3. 271. *Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 266. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 219.

(β) GLADIOLUS *tubatus*. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 264. *Coll.* 5. 18. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 219.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus*. *Bot. Rep. t.* 5. *ejuſd. Recenſ.* GLADIOLUS *tubiflorus*.

IXIA *tubuloſa*. *Burm. Prod.* 1. *?*

SISYRINCHIUM Africanum minimum floribus longiſſimo tubo donatis, foliis gramineis hirſutis. *Herm. Cat. Pl. Afric.* 20. *?*

(γ) GLADIOLI *tubati* varietas. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 265. *Coll. Suppl.* 19.

Since we gave the character of this genus, we have had an opportunity of examining the fruit of many of its ſpecies; and have

have been enabled to add the above character from thence, which will assist considerably in distinguishing it from IXIA, TRITONIA, SPARAXIS, WATSONIA, ANTHOLYZA, and the Cape GLADIOLI. We can see no cause for making two species of the above plants, as JACQUIN has done, attributing to the one a three-valved, to the other a two-valved spathe, when in fact their spathes differ only in size and are as usual in the genus.

Bulb-tuber ovate, far acuminate, covered with several thin, dark-brown, membranous tunics. Leaves plicate, hirsute, except their petiole-like bases, which are smooth and naked. Scape reclined, very short, not reaching beyond the above-mentioned bases, round, hirsute. Spike distich. Spathes imbricate, hirsute, streaked, outer valve broad-subulate, convolute-concave, green with a brown sphacelate tip. Flowers about four inches or more in length, 5—7 or more in number, without any external pubescence, generally reaching somewhat higher than the leaves, upright; tube long, 2—3 times the length of the spathes, filiform, upwards gradually enlarged into a short turbinate faux. Limb unequal, irregular from campanulate subringently and recurvedly patent, 3—4 times shorter than the tube; Segments equal in length, oblong, unguiculate, flat, acute: the upper deepest, separated from each other, distantly diverging: uppermost one the broadest and somewhat less patent: lower ones converging, their centre one the smallest and not so deeply separated from its side ones as the rest are from each other; the ungues of these lowermost ones form a kind of inflated throat; the three outer segments, viz. the two upper side ones, and the lower middle one, are precisely of the same shape, mucronate and something the narrowest. Tube violet, limb a pale dull straw colour on the inside, three lower segments stained with a blood-red subhastately triangular mark. Organs adscendent, reaching to about the top of the ungues, anthers dark-coloured, stigmas the colour of the limb and about the length of the anthers. Capsule quite smooth, naked.

Found by THUNBERG at the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of Swartland. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's Nursery. It is easily propagated both by seed and offsets. G.

N.° 681

Wd. Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis. St.George's Fields. Sept.1.1803.

IRIS GRAMINEA. GRASS-LEAVED FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *graminea;* involucro unico, 1—2-floro, herbaceo; foliis gramineis, nervoso-striatis, caule ancipite altioribus; germine ventricoso-ovali, alato-hexagono, laciniis extimis subrecto-patentibus 2—3plo breviore; stigmatibus arcuato-incumbentibus. *G.*

IRIS *graminea. Sp. Pl.* 58. *Syst. Veg.* 91. *Reich.* 1. 109. *Hort. Cliff.* 9, 10. *Upf.* 17. *Thunb. Diff.* 6. *Scop. Carn. n.* 50. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. 5. *t.* 2. *Krock. Silef. n.* 61. *Mill. Dict.* 2. *Hoffm. Germ.* 14. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 236.

IRIS prunum redolens minor (α). *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. n.* 613.

IRIS anguftifolia prunum redolens. *Bauh. Pin.* 33.

IRIS anguftifolia VI. *Cluf. Hift.* 230.

IRIS graminea. *Bauh. Hift.* 2. 727. *Raii Hift.* 1189.

CHAMÆIRIS. *Dod. pempt.* 247. tenuifolia. *Ger.* 52. *f.* 5. *emac.* 56. *f.* 6.

CHAMÆXYRIS anguftifolia. *Lob. ic.* 69.

Herb very clofely ceſpitoſe. Leaves enſiform-linear, narrow, graſs-like, nerved-ſtreaked, deep green. Stem ſhorter than theſe, from about nine inches to a foot high, ancipital, ſimple, with one flower-faſcicle. Involucre herbaceous, valves acuminate, ſometimes foliaceouſly elongated and equal to the leaves; a ſingle membranous valve ſeparates the flowers; pedicles longer than the germ, which is 2—3 times ſhorter than the flower, ventricoſely oval and winged-hexagonal; tube very ſhort,

ſhort, green, ſuburceolate; exterior ungues ſubrotately patent, oblong-oval, convolute-concave, broader than the ſtigmas, three times longer and even ſomewhat broader than the laminæ, which are ovate and ſubconvolute; inner ſegments about equal to the ſtigmas, ſtraight and ſomewhat upright, ungues linearly conduplicate, laminæ oblong, ſubconvolute, twice longer than theſe; ſtigmas arched-patent, oblong, narrowing downwards, keeled, with their ſides but ſlightly turned back, equal to the outer ungues, inner lip bipartite with its ſegments ſubdentate, bifarioully diverging, oppoſite, recurved; exterior lip bifid, ſegments mucronate, deflected; filaments brown, flat-ſubulate, nearly twice the length of the anthers. Style even ſhorter than tube.

The flowers expand in June and have a ſcent ſomething like that of freſh plums. A native of Auſtria, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any ſituation.

Our drawing was taken at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and Co. Brompton. Cultivated here by GERARDE, in 1597. G.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent, Sep. 1. 1803. F. Sansom sc.

LUPINUS ARBOREUS. TREE LUPIN.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5-oblongæ, 5 ſubrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *arboreus;* fruticoſus, calycibus verticillatis inappendiculatis pedicellatis: labiis acutis integerrimis.

DESC. A low ſhrub. *Trunk* woody, branches ſucculent. *Leaves* petiolated, grow at their firſt coming out in alternate faſcicles about four together: *leaflets* lanceolate, broadeſt towards the point, acuminate, ſlightly pubeſcent or ſilky underneath. *Stipulæ* ſubulate. *Flowers* in terminal, diſtantly verticillated ſpikes, 3—5 in each whorl, with pedicles nearly the length of the flower, ſweet-ſcented. *Calyx* bilabiate: lips entire, acute, keeled; the upper one ſhorteſt. *Corolla* yellow; *vexillum* orbiculate, reflected at the ſides: *alæ* large, covering the carina and joined together at the point: *carina* acute black-pointed. *Pod* flat, pointed at both ends. *Seeds* ſomewhat oblong, very little flattened, ſhining, black.

LAMARCK has enumerated in the Encyclopœdia ſeveral ſpecies with a ſhrubby ſtalk, all natives of South-America; the one he calls *multiflorus* appears to reſemble our plant in its foliage, but to be very different in its flowers: all the others are quite diſſimilar.

Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES's, Kenſington, in July 1801. It is uſually treated as a greenhouſe plant, but at the Botanic Garden, Oxford, we obſerved in the ſame year a large ſhrub growing in the open ground in a ſheltered ſituation, in front of the greenhouſe, where it produced abundance of ripe ſeeds.

Its native country is unknown to us.

N.° 683

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SPARTIUM MONOSPERMUM. WHITE SINGLE-SEEDED BROOM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale supra villosum. *Filam.* germini adhærentia. *Cal.* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *monospermum;* ramis teretibus striatis, racemis paucifloris: floribus subaggregatis, foliis lanceolatis sericeis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 10.
SPARTIUM *monospermum. Spec. Plant.* 995. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 401. *Syst. Veg.* 643. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 129.
SPARTIUM tertium flore albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 369.
SPARTIUM tertium hispanicum. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 103.
SPARTIUM secundum hispanicum. *Clus. Hisp.* 206. *quoad descriptionem*.*

A tall shrub with very slender flexile branches, from the sides of which the flowers grow crowded together on short footstalks. When very young it has simple lanceolate leaves, but these fall off before the plant comes into flower, when it is entirely leafless.

A native of Spain, Portugal, and Morocco, growing in sandy places near the sea, where, according to DESFONTAINES, it makes a very beautiful appearance, being covered with a profusion of snow-white flowers.

To be treated as a hardy greenhouse plant, rather impatient of water or damp air. Flowers in May. May be propagated by seeds or cuttings. Introduced in 1690 by Mr. BENTICK.

Our drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES.

* It appears to us, that in *Clus. Stirp. Hispan.* the figure referred to SPARTIUM *primum* really belongs to SPARTIUM *secundum*, and that this mistake was afterwards transferred to his general history, and thence copied by every succeeding author; whether this conjecture be well-founded or not, certainly the figure referred to the species with yellow flowers most resembles our plant.

NYMPHÆA ADVENA. THREE-COLOURED WATER-LILY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. polypetala. *Cal.* 4—6 phyllus. *Bacca* multilocularis truncata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NYMPHÆA *advena;* foliis cordatis integerrimis; lobis divaricatis, calyce hexaphyllo petalis longiore. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 226. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1152. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

NYMPHÆA floribus flavis. *Clayton in Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 164.

The full description given in *Hortus Kewensis*, and translated by Professor MARTYN in his very valuable edition of MILLER's Dictionary, renders it unnecessary to say more here than that we have remarked one of the three external calycine leaflets to be usually larger than the other two, and more or less yellow; sometimes it grows as large as the internal ones and resembles them in colour. The internal petal like calycine leaflets are likewise somewhat unequal in size and vary in colour, being more or less tinged with dull purple within. The petals, as these parts have been usually called in this genus, in number sixteen, are so small as scarcely to appear in the figure, being very nearly concealed by the reflected anthers.

Is a native of North-America, and hardy enough to bear the cold of our Winters, but does not blow very freely.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton, in June 1802, where it flowered, in a cistern, in the stove. Introduced by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG in 1772. Unassisted by artificial heat, it generally flowers in July.

Vd Edwards d

IRIS PALLIDA. PALE FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pallida (barbata)* foliis pallidiſſime glauceſcentibus; involucris 1—2 floris, corrugato- et membranaceo-ſphacelatis, albeſcentibus; unguibus campanulatis, contingentibus; laciniis æqualibus, extimis retuſis; germine tubum æquante. G.

IRIS *pallida.* *Lamarck Encyc.* 3. 294. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 230. (excluſa varietate minore?).

IRIS *ſambucina.* *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 55. (excluſis ſynonymis?).

IRIS *odoratiſſima.* *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *p.* 5. *t.* 9.

IRIS *germanica.* *Thunb. Diſſ.* 119 *Mill. Dict.* 8.

IRIS dalmatica major flore vulgari minus violaceo. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. v.* 3. *n.* 607. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 715.

IRIS dalmatica major. *Ger. emac.* 51. 3. *t.* 52. *f.* 3. *Park. Parad. p.* 180.

IRIS major latifolia III. ſive dalmatica major. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 218.

IRIS aſiatica cærulea polyanthos. *Raii Hiſt.* 1181. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS major latifolia II. ſive aſiatica cærulea. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 218. *Moriſ. Hiſt. p. II. ſect.* 4. 352. *t.* 6. *f.* 7.

IRIS hortenſis pallide cærulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 31. *Tourn. Inſt.* 358.

IRIS dilute cæruleo involucro albo. *Tabernm. Ic.* 647.

IRIS illyrica. *Hort. Eyſt. v.* 1. *ord.* 8. *fo.* 4. *f.* 3. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

IRIS major latifolia IIII. ſive Damaſcena. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 218.

IRIS damaſcena polyanthos. *Raii Hiſt.* 1183. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

It had been always a matter of ſurpriſe to us that ſo apparently diſtinct a ſpecies as the preſent, ſo well known to all former Botaniſts, and ſo long cultivated in all the gardens of Europe, ſhould have eſcaped the notice of LINNÆUS, while he diſtinguiſhed as ſpecies his ſuppoſed *ſambucina* and *ſqualens*, to appearance ſcarcely worthy of being remarked as varieties; until upon critically reviewing the whole of his ſpecies, we found

found that the *squalens* had been miſtaken by JACQUIN for the *ſambucina*, that other Botaniſts had confidentially followed him in the error, and that the preſent plant was the Linnean *ſambucina*; but as this name is now ſo generally attached to JACQUIN's plant by the excellent figure of CURTIS and the authority of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, we think it more adviſable to let it remain; adopting LAMARCK's for the preſent ſpecies, and expunging *ſqualens*, as being a mere variety of the now *ſambucina*; although in truth the names of LINNÆUS were ſtill better adapted to the plants he had deſtined them for. The ſynonym of JACQUIN quoted by the authors of *Hort. Kew.* for their *ſqualens* ſhould be reſtored to IRIS *variegata*.

Root horizontal, fleſhy, very thick. Leaves broad, ſword-ſhaped, covered with a whitiſh bloom, that gives them a remarkable pale or glaucous appearance. Stem about three feet high, twice the length of the leaves, with ſeveral ſhort branches ſupported by braĉles reſembling the 1—2 flowered involucres, which are membranous, ſcarioſe, from a lightiſh brown inclining to white, not becoming ſphacelate, but being ſo from their firſt appearance, equal to germen; pedicles thick, trigonal, but little ſhorter than germen, which is trigonal-oblong, ſix-ſulcate, equal to the obtuſely trigonal tubes, which laſt are marked with ſix flat furrows; ſegments equal, ungues cloſe, campanulately patent (not turbinate and remote as in IRIS *germanica* and *florentina)*; outer ones twice the length of the tube, broad, concave inwards, traverſed by a fillet of white cilia with deep yellow tips; outer ones ſhorter and ſeveral times narrower, convolute; outer laminæ recurvedly deflected, twice longer than their ungues, round-obovate, entire, flat, pale blue, ſuffuſed with a purpliſh tint; veins deep blue, inner ones oblong-obovate, retuſe, hence having ſomething of an obcordate ſhape, ſometimes with a ſmall mucro in the ſinus, erect, connivent and rather more blue; ſtigmas upright-patent, linear oblong, extending as far as the beard, whitiſh with a blue keel; ſides but ſlightly reflexed; ſegments of the inner lip recurved-erect (not revolute), divaricate, laciniate-ſerrulate; outer lip very blunt, entire. Flowers 8—12, expanding in June, with an exceeding ſtrong ſcent reſembling that of Elder-Flowers.

Received by CLUSIUS from Conſtantinople, but is, we have no doubt, alſo a native of the ſouthernmoſt parts of Europe. Cultivated by GERARDE. Is known in all the nurſeries about town by the name of the Dalmatian Iris. More tender than *germanica* or *florentina*, being in ſome ſituations deſtroyed by a very ſevere Winter ſucceeded by a wet Spring; likes a dry, rich, light ſoil, and a ſunny ſituation. G.

J. Edwards del. Pub.by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct 1. 1803. E. Clayton sculp

IRIS XIPHIUM. SPANISH FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *xiphium (imberbis)* involucro subunifloro, laciniis extimis subrotato-recurvatis, parum brevioribus; intimis rectis subdivergentibus, oblanceolatis, subconvolutis; germine lineari-oblongo, obtuse trigono, excluso, pedunculo perbreviore. *G.*

IRIS *xiphium* (β) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IRIS *xiphium. Hort. Upsal.* 17. *Thunb. Diss.* 5. 17. *Ehr. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 139. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37.?

IRIS *variabilis. Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 321.

IRIS foliis margine conniventibus, corollis imberbibus, *Hort. Clift.* 20. *Roy. Lugdb.* 18.

IRIS bulbosa angustifolia versicolor. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.?

IRIS bulbosa cæruleo-violacea. *Bauh. Pin.* 40.

IRIS bulbosa angustifolia odorata. *Hort. Eyst. æst.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 4.

IRIS bulbosa angustifolia tricolor odore coriandri. 4. *Raii Hist.* 1129.

IRIS bulbosa III. flore vario sive versicolor. *Clus. Hist.* 211.

IRIS bulbosa varia. *Ger. emac.* 100.

XIPHIUM vulgare. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

XIPHIUM angustifolium. *Tournef. Inst.* 364. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 2. 126. *f.* 11.

XIPHION II. Lirio ilirico. *Quër Flor. Espan. v.* 6. *p.* 500.

Hispanicus poetarum Hyacinthus. *Lob. Ic.* 95.

Bulb oblong-ovate with a brown fibro-membranous integument. Leaves (which are above ground in the Winter) long-subulate, subcepaceous, compressed-channelled, caudately-cuspidate upwards, outwards carinate, lineate, inwards polished, with a silvery gloss, about equal to the stem; root ones 2—3, sheathing downwards; cauline 3—4; stem upright, round, geniculate, furnished with leaves at the joints, which are longer than

than the internodes and remotely ſubimbricate; involucre one, rarely two-flowered, 2—3-valved, valves 3—4 inches long, herbaceous, oblong-lanceolate, convolutely conduplicate, inner valve longer than the outer; peduncle as long or longer than the involucre, 3—4 times longer than germen; tube ſhort, hollow, ſuburceolate; outer ſegments divaricately patent, nearly rotate and ſomewhat the ſhorteſt, their ungues beardleſs, lanceolate-oblong, ſubconvolute-concave, firm, traverſed by a ſlightly elevated ridge or keel, which is continued to about the middle of the laminæ, than which they are twice longer, round-ovate, entire, and but little recurved; inner ſegments oblanceolate, erect-patent, emarginate, unguiculately narrowed and convolute downwards; ſtyle thick trigonal, length of the tube; ſtigmas recurved-patent, nearly the length of the outer ſegments, rather broader than the upper part of their ungues, ſpathulate-oblong, keeled-convex, with the ſide-edges but ſlightly revolute; inner lip round-ovate, bipartite, ſegments ſlightly divergent, ſubundulate, crenulately gnawn; outer lip nearly obſolete, truncate, notched; germen an oblong, obtuſely trigonal ſhaft, twice ſhorter than the corolla; filaments about the length of the anthers. Capſule oblong-triquetral, 2—3 times ſhorter than peduncle; ſeeds vertical, oblong, truncately flat at both ends from mutual preſſure, upper and lower ones generally angled. Flowers expand in May, and have a ſlight ſmell of coriander-ſeed.

A native of Spain, growing, according to Clusius, in the country about Valladolid, to Quer (who by the bye ſpeaks of a plant with white outer laminæ) in the green-oak woods of both the Caſtiles; Desfontaines tells us he found it in Algiers; but it remains to be aſcertained if he means the preciſe ſpecies we are now deſcribing. It is perfectly hardy and propagates rapidly by offsets, of which it produces abundance; cultivated here in 1633, by Gerarde.

The beſt roots are ſaid to be thoſe annually imported by the ſeedſmen from Holland. There are many varieties of it, but not ſo many as uſually ſuppoſed; on this head we ſhall however defer our obſervations till we have an opportunity of further confirmation; we ſuſpect many to be hybrids between *xiphioides*, *luſitanica*, *juncea*, our preſent plant, and perhaps alſo *alata*, and probably yet more perfectly diſtinct ſpecies. G.

IRIS XIPHIOIDES. PYRENEAN FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 531.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *xiphioides (imberbis)* involucro subbifloro, lanceolatim inflato, laciniis emarginato-fissis, extimis horizontaliter patentibus; laminis dependentibus unguium longitudine; intimis per-brevioribus erectis spathulato-obovatis, subcochleariter convolutis; germine incluso. *G.*

IRIS *xiphioides. Ehr. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 140. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.

IRIS *xiphium. Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 320. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 37.? *With. Arr. ed.* 3. 69.?

IRIS *xiphium* (*α*) *Sp. Pl.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IRIS bulbosa anglicana, candido, violaceo, et cæruleo flore. *Hort. Eyst. t.* 7. *f.* 1. *t.* 8. *f.* 1. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

IRIS bulbosa latifolia caule donata. *Bauh. Pin.* 38.

IRIS bulbosa violaceo flore sive II. *Clus. Hist. et App. Alt.*

IRIS bulbosa major purpurea variegata ——— cærulea sive anglica. *Park. Par.* 175. *f.* 3. 175. *f.* 2.

IRIS bulbosa anglica. *Ger. emac.* 99. 2.

IRIS bulbosa tota violacea vel cærulea. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. 703.

XIPHIUM latifolium. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

Theocriti et poetarum Hyacinthus flore Iridis. *Lob. Adv.* 49. *Icon.* 94.

Root bulbous; bulbs subovate, covered with dark brown fibro-membranous integuments, larger than those of IRIS *xiphium* and not producing quite so many offsets. Involucre lanceolately inflated, herbaceous, 1—2 seldom 3-flowered, flowers separated by a single membranous spathe or valve: outer valve of the involucre longest, reaching often to about the middle of the inner segments. Leaves as in IRIS *xiphium*, but larger and not rising out of the ground till Spring; length of

of the ſtem, upper cauline ones rather inflated and ſubimbricately diſpoſed. Flowers much larger than in IRIS *xiphium*; ſcentleſs; tube as in that; outer ungues quite ſtraight, horizontally patent, convolute-concave, twice broader than the ſtigmas which they contain, traverſed by a low mid-ridge continuing to about the middle of the lamina, where it becomes yellow and leſs prominent; laminæ dependently recurved, round-ovate, equal to or even longer than the ungues, far broader, emarginately ſplit, ſubundulately criſp at the edge; inner ones upright, far ſhorter, ſpatulately obovate, convolute-concave, ſomewhat ſpoon-ſhaped, ſubconnivent, emarginate, upwards eroſe; ſtigmas ſharply keeled, about the length of the outer ungues; inner lip bipartite, revolute; ſegments parabolical, ſerrulate; outer bidentately parted; anthers and filaments blackiſh purple; pollen white; varies with deep blue, violet, and white flowers; Capſule lanceolate-oblong, acutely triquetral, ſubinflated.

A native of the Pyrenees. We are uncertain if DESFONTAINES means preciſely this ſpecies or *xiphium*, or ſome other that has been uſually deemed a variety.

The name of "Engliſh Iris," which we find ſo commonly given to it by the elder Botaniſts and even by the modern Floriſts, was acquired from the plant's having been firſt introduced into the Low-Countries from England, moſt probably without any notice of its true habitat, and hence preſumed a native of our country by thoſe that received them: CLUSIUS ſays, that on his firſt arrival here in 1571, he ſought for it wild, until he was informed by LOBEL of its being only cultivated in certain gardens near Briſtol, where it had been moſt probably imported by ſome veſſel from Spain or Portugal. GERARDE includes it among the Britiſh plants, in which he has been followed by Dr. WITHERING in his Botanical Arrangements; but PARKINSON was aware of its real habitat.

Flowers in June. Hardy and of eaſy culture, ſeeding freely. The beſt bulbs are imported yearly by the Seedſmen from Holland, and ſhould be put in the ground early in the Autumn. *G.*

Syd. Edwards del Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct.1.1803 F. Sansom sculp.

GLADIOLUS VIPERATUS. PERFUMED CORN FLAG.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538 & 562.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *viperatus* foliis acuminato-enfatis; fpatha faucem recurvato-turbinatam fuperante; fumma lacinia fpatulato-ligulata, galeatim incurvata, lateralium laminis rhombeo-ovatis, infimarum imis marginibus apophyfe pellucenti-glandulofa et tuberculata adauctis. *G.* GLADIOLUS *alatus. Thunb. Diff. var.* 2. *n.* 15. *p.* 16. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 259. *Coll.* 4. 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 216. (attamen non Linn. vel Amæn. Acad. circa quem vid. fupra 586.)
GLADIOLUS *orchidiflorus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 241.
SISYRINCHIUM viperatum. *Pluk. Phyt.* 224. *f.* 8. ?

Root-leaves 6—8 or more, linear-enfiform, far acuminate, downwards imbricately equitant, far fheathing, thickifh, glaucous, with a prominent midrib; cauline 1—2; ftem round, glaucous, 1—2 feet high; Rachis flexuofe, diftich, purplifh; fpathes convolute-lanceolate, herbaceous, glaucous, ftriated, outer valves rather the longeft and continuing beyond the faux; Corolla downwards turbinate, upwards ringent, three outer fegments acute, inner obtufe; tube and faux narrow-turbinate, recurved, equal to the lower fegments; upper fegment rather the longeft, remote, forming a kind of lip, helmet-wife arched, fpatulate-ligulate, convolute-concave; its fide ones rather the fhorter of the fix, rhomb-ovate, acute, oppofite, recurved-patent with fhortifh narrow ungues; loweft one of

the

the ſame ſhape with theſe but rather longer, ſmaller, more acute, with a narrower unguis and not ſo deeply divided from its lateral ones, which are ſpatulate, much the narroweſt, with oblong laminæ and furniſhed on each ſide the baſe of their ungues with a tuberculated, ſubcryſtalline, glandular excreſcence; parts of fructification accumbent to and concealed by the upper ſegment. Flowers exquiſitely fragrant with a ſcent of the perfume called *Eau de Miel*, or, as it appears to others, of Balm, of a greeniſh grey colour with ſomething of livid hue and brown ſtripes.

Our drawing of this very rare and ſingular vegetable was taken at Mr. WOODFORD'S, who received the bulbs this Spring from the Cape. To all appearance it is equally hardy and of as eaſy culture as any of its congeners from the ſame country; many ſpecimens flowered together in the above collection, and ſhewed ſome ſlight variety both in ſize and colour.

The fanciful appellation of *viperatus*, beſtowed by old PLUKENET, and which we firſt thought might have been ſuggeſted by the chequered, browniſh appearance of the flowers of ſome of its varieties, now appears to us more probably to have been taken from the form of its flowers, which (eſpecially as repreſented in his own figure) do bring to mind the poſition of the head and appearance of the jaws of the ſnake when raiſing itſelf for defence againſt its enemy and hiſſing, in which ſtate we often ſee them repreſented in cuts accompanying natural hiſtory. *G.*

No. 689

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent

SILENE SAXATILIS. STONE CATCH-FLY.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricosus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata: coronata ad faucem. *Capf.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *saxatilis*; floribus paniculatis nutantibus: petalis bifidis undulatis reflexis, pedicellis ternis.

DESC. *Root* perennial. *Radical leaves* oblanceolate, quite entire, smooth on both sides: *Cauline* linear, channelled, connate, ciliated at the base. *Stalks* round, smooth, sometimes not at all viscous, at others the middle part between the joints very much so. *Peduncles or flowering branches* opposite, except the lowermost one, which is always solitary, generally three-flowered. *Pedicles* filiform, often clothed with two small bractes. *Flowers* nodding, night-flowering, sweet-scented. *Calyx* club-shaped, ten striped, soft, five-toothed: teeth connivent. *Corolla* greenish: limb bipartite with undulated reflexed obovate lobes. *Filaments* ten; five longer than the others. *Germen* oblong, ovate. *Styles* three, erect.

Though possessing little beauty, and none at all during the day, this is a desirable plant from its charming fragrance which it diffuses far around during the night. Introduced a few years since from Siberia by Mr. LODDIGES, Nurseryman at Hackney, under the name which we have adopted.

Approaches SILENE *longiflora*, but is very distinct; the petals are far deeper divided, and the calyx is much shorter. The latter plant is much larger, and is without scent.

Is a hardy perennial, requiring no particular treatment but care that it is not rotted by wet in the Winter. Flowers in June and July.

GARDENIA ROTHMANNIA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED GARDENIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Bacca* infera 2 seu 4-locularis, polyspermа. *Stigma* lobatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia*; inermis, foliis oblongis, corollis infundibuliformibus, laciniis calycinis subulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 294. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Gaert. Sem.* 2. *p.* 480. *t.* 177. *f.* 4.

GARDENIA *Rothmannia*; inermis, foliis oblongis, stipulis subulatis, laciniis calycinis subulatis teretibus longitudine tubi, tubo glabro ampliato brevi. *Linn. Suppl.* 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1228.

GARDENIA inermis, corollis acutis subcampanulatis, calyce glabro, foliis oblongis acutis. *Thunb. Diss. de Gard. n.* 6.

ROTHMANNIA *capensis*; *Thunb. Act. Holm.* 1776. *p.* 65. *t.* 2.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing in Groot-vaders Bosch and in the woods in the neighbourhood of the river Sonders-End, where it becomes a straight tree, nine or ten feet high; the wood is said to be very hard, and is used for making handles of axes and other tools. With us it forms a handsome evergreen shrub, and its flowers, which are produced singly at the extremities of the branches, are not only pleasing to the sight but very sweet-scented, especially in the night, and preserve this odour in part long after they are dried. GÆRTNER says, that THUNBERG has, not improperly, remarked that the berry is only one-celled, a section of the germen appears however to be two-celled, and GÆRTNER's figure is evidently so.

When

When out of flower it may be readily diſtinguiſhed by the ſingular hairy glands on the under ſurface of the leaves ſituated along the midrib, in the axils of the veins.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, Vauxhall, in whoſe ſtove this tree flowered the latter-end of July; in its native country the bloſſoms are produced in January and February.

Is as yet very rare, and generally treated as a ſtove plant; but, unleſs when coming into flower, it may be beſt to keep it in the conſervatory.

Introduced into Kew Garden by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1774.

N.° 691

Pub.d Edwards Jun.r 1.st Jan.y 1793 by T. Curtis, Stillingfleet, Yorkshire & Fenchurch Street

CAMPANULA GRACILIS. SLENDER BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *gracilis*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis obſolete ſerratis, caule dichotomo, floribus ſolitariis terminalibus. *Forſt. Prod. n.* 84. *Gm. Syſt. Nat. p.* 352.

CAMPANULA *vincæflora*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis caule tereti ramoſiſſimo; pedunculis terminalibus, elongatis, unifloris. *Vent. Jard. de Malmaiſon.* 12.

CAMPANULA *Polymorpha var. δ. diffuſa. Sol. MSS. apud Bibl. Bankſ.?*

DESC. *Root* perennial or biennial. *Stalk* ſquare, hairy, much branched, generally decumbent. *Leaves* moſtly oppoſite, linear, toothed, ſubpubeſcent. *Flowers* terminal, ſolitary, nodding whilſt in bud, erect when expanded, upon long, ſquare, hairy peduncles. *Calyx* ovate, ſtriated: limb five-toothed: teeth ſubulate-erect, diſtant, half the length of the corolla. *Corolla* bell-ſhaped, cut half way into five, ſometimes only four, ovate, entire ſegments, one of which is frequently bent downwards whilſt the others are erect. *Nectaries* or *valves* three-lobed. *Anthers* five, oblong, diſappear almoſt as ſoon as the flower opens. *Style* erect. *Stigmas* three, rolled back, villous.

Belongs

Belongs to the first section, and should be placed next to CAMPANULA *patula*.

We agree with Monf. VENTENAT, that this plant is really the *gracilis* of FORSTER, but differ from him as to the propriety of changing his name, efpecially for one fo very inappropriate; for furely the flowers of this Campanula can hardly be faid to refemble thofe of Periwinkle in any thing but colour.

It appears to be fubject to great variation in the degree of branching, in the fituation of its leaves, and in the hairinefs and notching of thefe; in FORSTER's drawing the ftem is very little branched and leaves altogether alternate and diftant.

Native of New-Holland and New-Zealand, firft raifed here by the late Mr. CURTIS, at his Botanic Garden, by carefully fowing the mould that came about the roots of fome plants imported from that country.

Flowers during the greateft part of the Summer. Eafily propagated by feeds or cuttings.

N.º692

Syd.t Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.r Geo: Crefcent Oct.r 1. 1803 F. Sanſom sculp

PYRUS JAPONICA. JAPAN APPLE-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *japonica*; ſtipulis lunatis inciſo-ſerratis, foliis ovatis cuneatiſque argute ſerratis glaberrimis, pedunculis ſubaggregatis.

PYRUS *japonica*, foliis cuneatis crenatis glabris, floribus ſolitariis. *Thunb. Jap.* 207. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1020. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 11.

BUKE. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 844 ?*

For the opportunity of taking a drawing of this very rare plant, we are, as uſual, indebted to E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. in whoſe collection at Vauxhall, we find a never-failing ſource of curious and rare articles.

THUNBERG, in his ſpecific character, diſtinguiſhes this ſpecies as having ſolitary flowers, yet in his deſcription he ſays it has two, and this is the caſe in a ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium which flowered at Kew; ours had ſeveral bloſſoms cluſtered together, ſo that this circumſtance is of no avail as a diſtinguiſhing feature.

* BUKE. *Arbuſcula Acaciæ germanicæ facie, flore pentapetalo rubro.* This is all we find in KÆMPFER; but ſurely it could not be from the authority of this deſcription alone that THUNBERG quotes this as a ſynonym.

The

The ſtipulæ not noticed by THUNBERG appear to afford a good ſpecific character; but as it often happens that theſe parts are produced only while a plant is young, we cannot ſay how far it may apply in older trees.

We learn in the Flora Japonica, that it varies extremely in ſize, being in different ſituations either an underſhrub, a ſhrub, or a tree. From the ſame ſource, we are informed that the fruit is nearly round, ſmooth, and the ſize of a walnut.

Our figure repreſents the whole ſpecimen at the time it flowered; it has ſince increaſed in height, and thrown out ſeveral ſide branchlets, armed with ſtraight ſpines at their extremities; and other ſpines have grown in the axils of the leaf-ſtalks.

Flowered the beginning of Auguſt.

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